



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

and

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

for the year

1970



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December 1970)

The Mayor - Councillor W.O. Stephenson, M.B.E., J.P.

Chairman - Councillor W.A. Lishman

Vice-Chairman - Councillor J.R. Marshall, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. A.H.J. Burn
Alderman J. Cuthbert
Alderman A.J. Gray
Alderman N.P. Miller

Alderman W.H. Cairns, J.P.
Alderman A.G. Gibbons
Alderman Dr. J.S. Makepeace
Alderman Dr. W. Thompson

Councillor Mrs. M.I. Baff
Councillor Mrs. E.A. Glanville
Councillor R.F. Heron
Councillor Mrs. J.S. Kays
Councillor J.S. McGrath
Councillor Mrs. D.D. Porter
Councillor J.W. Rostron
Councillor Miss W.H. Shaw
Councillor P. Solderinger
Councillor G.R. Willis

Councillor Mrs. M.A. Brown
Councillor S.V. Heatlie
Councillor Mrs. A.A. Hind
Councillor R. Kirby
Councillor J. Miller
Councillor Mrs. A. Pratt
Councillor W. Scott
Councillor Mrs. M.B. Small
Councillor H.T. Verne-Jones
Councillor F. Ypey

Co-opted Members

Alderman Mrs. M.E. Miller.

Alderman Mrs. M.R. Young.

Councillor W.O. Stephenson, M.B.E., J.P. (Sunderland Area
Hospital Management Committee).

Dr. D. Keidan (Sunderland Division, British Medical Association).

Dr. M. Raphael (Sunderland Executive Council).

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December 1970)

The Mayor - Councillor W.O. Stephenson, M.B.E., J.P.

Chairman - Alderman M. Cohen, T.D.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor H.T. Verne-Jones

Alderman J.C. Griggs
Alderman Mrs. M. Miller
Alderman N.P. Miller
Alderman W.M. Richardson

Alderman Dr. W. Thompson
Alderman J.C. Waters
Alderman Mrs. M.R. Young

Councillor W.O. Armstrong
Councillor A. Bingham, J.P.
Councillor T.W. Gill
Councillor L. Harper
Councillor A. Lumley, J.P.
Councillor H. Peart
Councillor Mrs. A. Pratt
Councillor J.W. Rostron
Councillor P. Solderger
Councillor L. Watson, J.P.
Councillor F. Ypey

Councillor R.W. Bland
Councillor H. Dodds
Councillor Mrs. M. Greenlay
Councillor J.S. Kays
Councillor J.R. Marshall, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. D.D. Porter
Councillor A. Quayle
Councillor Mrs. B. Small
Councillor A. Waistell
Councillor W.A.D. White

Co-opted Members

Mr. Ernest M. Bettenson, M.A.
Mr. Maurice Lindsay Holmes
The Rev. Canon David O'Donovan
Miss Rita C. White

Dr. John J. Grant, C.B.E., M.A.
The Rev. Kenneth L. Stock
Mr. Raymond Hannington

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

(as at 31st December 1970)

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Port Medical Officer	A. Martin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	M.M. Copland, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officers	Jean A. Turpin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. One post vacant
Departmental Medical Officers	J. Peacock, L.R.C.P. & S. (Deputy Port Medical Officer) A.C.C. Burn, M.B., B.S. Anne B. Dow, M.B., Ch.B. S. Carr, M.B., B.S. Anna M. Runge, Med. Dip. Three posts vacant
Consultants:	
Paediatrics	J.B. Heycock, M.C., T.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Chest Diseases	Adam B. White, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. J.H.R. Ramsey, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat	G. Rhys-Evans, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.L.O.
Anaesthetics	G.F. Purves, M.A., M.B., B.C.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A., F.F.A.R.C.S.
Ophthalmology	Gertrude B. Leigh, M.B., Ch.B.
Venereology	Col. B. Levy, M.D.
Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer	F.J. Lishman, L.D.S.
Orthodontist	K. Sissons, L.D.S., Dip.Ortho.
Senior Dental Officer	Eileen Suffield, L.D.S.

Dental Officers	A.C.K. Barnes, B.D.S. Elizabeth M. Conlin, L.D.S. Joan Johnson, B.D.S. G.P. Suffield, L.D.S. Lisa Eidsgaard, L.D.S. (Oslo) R.E. Burn, L.D.S. Anita Fagerberg, B.D.S. 2 Part-time
Dental Auxiliary	Ann Pace
Dental Surgery Assistants	13
Dental Technician	A. Dickinson
Anaesthetists	3 Part-time
Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss C. Stothard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.
Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor	Mrs. M. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.
Centre Superintendents	4
Health Visitors	26
School Nurses	18
Audiometrician	Mrs. M.P. Holborn
Acting Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss C. Butler, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Deputy Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives	Miss T. Perigo, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Midwives	One post vacant 33 and 3 part-time
Superintendent Home Nurse	Miss M. Tate, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.
Assistant Superintendent Home Nurse	Miss M.I. McLeod, S.R.M.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Home Nurses	37
Health Centre Nurse	1
Senior Chiropodist	Mrs. M. Taylor, L.Ch., S.R.Ch.
Chiropodists	Mr. T.B. Turnbull, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. 4 Part-time
Pharmacist	Miss M. Thorpe, M.P.S., Ph.C.
Dispensing Technicians	2
Senior Speech Therapist	Miss R. Cushway, L.C.S.T.
Speech Therapist	Miss M. Lee, B.Sc. (Speech)
Child Guidance Clinic: Psychiatrist	R.N. Stansfield, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Senior Educational Psychologist	L.R. Hall, B.A., (Hons), Dip.Psych.

Psychologists	Mrs. P. J. Jones, B.A., (Hons) Miss J. S. Flint, B.Sc. (Cert.Ed.)
Social Worker	Miss L.M. Hammond
Assistant Social Worker	Miss K. Leers
Family Caseworker	Mrs. M. Sawbridge, Dip.Ed., P.S.A.,
Day Nursery Matrons	Mrs. J. Polly-Charlton, N.S.C.N., Miss M. Pullan, N.S.C.N., 2 14
Deputy Matrons	
Nursery Nurses	
Acting Senior Mental Welfare Officer	Mr. S. Plews, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Mental Welfare Officers	4
Superintendent, Humbledon Training Centre	Miss F. Histon
Supervisors	3
Assistant Supervisors	9
Manager, Sheltered Workshop	W. Davison
Hostel Matrons	A. Cummings, S.R.N. H. Gillooley, S.R.N.
Hostel Attendants	6
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. R. Duke
Assistant Organisers	4
Home Helps	523 part-time
Ambulance Officer	G.S. Watt, A.I.A.O.
Deputy Ambulance Officer	F. Bews
Shift Leaders	6
Driver/Attendants	64
Chief Public Health Inspector	J.F. Queen, M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Port Health Inspector	T. Wake
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	R. Wake
Senior Inspectors	11
District Inspector	1
Public Analyst	A. Hutchinson, F.R.I.C.
Chief Clerk	H. Cliffe, F.C.I.S.
Deputy Chief Clerk	E. Hoseason
Senior Clerk, Child Health	R. Watson
Clerical Staff	40

To: The Chairmen and Members of the Health and Education Committees.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1970.

In general the vital statistics of the town - the population, birth rate and overall death rates - show no untoward features. However, close examination of the causes of death at different ages, as shown on pages 15 and 16 reveals a disturbing situation. Coronary heart disease, cancer of the lung and chronic bronchitis together account for one-third of all deaths, and more than half those deaths occurring in men aged 35 to 64. The disturbing aspect is that the most important known cause of each of these diseases is preventable - cigarette smoking. Despite the hazards, cigarette smoking has for too long continued to be the social norm but, at last, there are signs that society is beginning to reject the habit. Nationally, there has been a sustained fall in cigarette sales and, increasingly, various organisations are discouraging smoking in public places. Although representing only a minimal shift in public opinion this tendency is significant. If continued it will reduce the high level of unnecessarily premature deaths.

Apart from self pollution by smoking another cause of chronic bronchitis is atmospheric pollution. For this reason the Council in 1960 embarked on a smoke control programme which, after some initial setbacks, had become firmly established. It was therefore particularly frustrating when in May 1970, due to the closure of local cokeworks and a national shortage of suitable smokeless fuel, it became necessary to suspend for one year the operation of smoke control orders affecting 9,000 properties.

On the credit side, health services were expanded in the fields of vaccination, family planning and home adaptation for renal dialysis, and reinforced through the greater integration that became possible on moving to new accommodation.

Rubella infection (German measles) in pregnancy can cause serious damage to the unborn child. In the autumn of 1970 adequate supplies of rubella vaccine became available and Sunderland took part in a campaign to vaccinate girls before they reached child-bearing age. The response was excellent and augured well for the eventual success of the campaign. Out of 1,916 girls eligible 1,582 were vaccinated during the autumn term, an acceptance rate of 84 per cent.

Family planning is another new service provided by the Council. For some time this work has been carried out by the Family Planning Association which holds sessions at the General Hospital and also at local authority premises in Hylton Castle and Hill View. The Family Planning Act of 1967 had extended widely the powers of local authorities and enabled them to provide contraceptive advice on social as well as on medical grounds.

Delayed by the economic situation at that time, it became possible in 1970 to start a direct service working in conjunction with that provided by the voluntary body. Special clinics were opened in the Pallion and Southwick areas of the town and the service will extend to other areas in the near future.

One of the outstanding advances in recent years is the treatment of chronic renal disease by renal dialysis or renal transplant. Renal dialysis by the artificial kidney is now a procedure that can be undertaken in the patient's home and this Authority is being called upon to adapt patients' homes for this purpose. Of four adaptations made, two necessitated re-housing and subsequent bedroom conversions, one required a room extension and in the fourth instance the most practical solution was the provision of a portable cabin-type building adjacent to the house. In these ways patients were enabled to lead reasonably active lives, including returning to work, and urgently needed hospital beds were freed.

1970 was a year of administrative change for the Health Department, in particular for the Home Nursing and the School Health Sections. From 1898 the Home Nursing Service had been carried out from Murton Street, a locality well known to the older residents of the town. It was to "Victoria House" that they came to seek nurses for all types of sickness and advice. In September the administration of the service transferred to the new Town Hall and Civic Centre and became more closely integrated with that of the Health Visiting, Midwifery and School Nursing Services in the Health Department. The School Health Service, previously located at John Street, also moved to new accommodation and the opportunity was taken to merge the administration of the Maternity and Child Health Service with that of the School Health Service. It is already apparent that better communications and record systems arising from this integration have proved of great value in operating services for handicapped children.

In my previous Report I referred to work put in hand to provide improved and separate accommodation for mentally handicapped adults and children. This was planned to become operative at the time of transfer of certain responsibilities from the Health Committee to the Education and the Social Service Committees on 1st April 1971. The target was achieved. Other services transferred in accordance with the Social Services Act 1970 included Day Nurseries, Home Help and Mental Welfare. Because of the inter-relation of "health" and "social" factors I look forward to a close association between the two Departments.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to staff for their support and to all those associated with the work of the Department for their ready assistance and co-operation. I am particularly grateful to the Chairmen and members of the Health and Education Committees for their interest and encouragement.

A. MARTIN,
Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer
and Port Medical Officer.

Health Department,
Town Hall and Civic Centre,
Sunderland.

STATISTICS

Population	..	..	..	..	..	217,630
Inhabited houses.	..	..	..	..	..	72,477
Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	13,391

LIVE BIRTHS

Legitimate (male 1,762; female 1,768)	..	..				3,530
Illegitimate (male 144; female 151).	..	..				295
Total live births	..	..	..	..	..	3,825
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	8
Live birth rate per 1000 population.	..	..				17.6
Adjusted birth rate per 1000 population (comp. factor 0.93)	..	..	..	..	..	16.4

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	62
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	68
Stillbirth rate per 1000 total live and still births	17

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS			3,893
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INFANT DEATHS

Deaths under one year.		79
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births.						21
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	19
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	41
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	12
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	11
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	28

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of maternal deaths	..	..	..	..		0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	-

DEATHS

Total (male 1,322; female 1,262)	..	..	..			2,584
Death rate per 1000 population	..	..	..			11.9
Adjusted death rate per 1000 population (comp. factor 1.18).	..	..	..	..	..	14.0

**POPULATION, BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY RATES 1885 - 1970**

Year	Estimated Population	Birth-rate per 1000 Population	Death Rate per 1000 Population	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Maternal mortality rate per 1000 total births
1885	122743	37.7	24.3	156	
1886	124254	36.2	20.0	152	
1887	125783	34.5	20.3	152	
1888	127331	34.5	18.7	135	
1889	128898	36.0	23.8	182	
1890	130484	35.5	23.7	175	
1891	132028	37.4	24.9	178	
1892	133404	36.8	20.8	159	
1893	134795	35.4	22.4	189	
1894	136201	34.9	20.6	169	
1895	137705	35.0	21.7	192	1.24
1896	140386	35.4	19.6	161	2.89
1897	142107	34.9	19.7	167	1.42
1898	143849	35.8	22.8	202	2.57
1899	145613	36.1	21.7	176	0.96
1900	147398	36.3	21.7	169	3.04
1901	146456	36.0	21.3	179	3.03
1902	147983	36.0	19.8	153	4.63
1903	149526	35.2	20.1	157	1.73
1904	151093	35.2	19.8	175	1.73
1905	152659	35.2	19.2	143	2.29
1906	154251	36.1	19.2	140	2.60
1907	155859	35.7	19.9	130	3.75
1908	157495	34.6	18.3	144	2.31
1909	159137	31.7	18.3	136	2.30
1910	160785	30.3	16.9	128	1.96
1911	151291	29.8	17.8	151	1.10
1912	151835	31.3	15.9	115	3.15
1913	152380	31.4	18.1	135	5.00
1914	152931	32.3	17.0	135	3.82
1915	148273	30.2	19.8	151	4.02
1916	145277	26.1	18.4	119	3.39
1917	141765	26.9	18.2	130	3.17
1918	144119	23.3	24.0	131	3.17
1919	149263	27.7	17.9	119	4.17
1920	155211	34.9	16.0	103	4.61
1921	161100	30.7	15.3	111	4.43
1922	162900	28.6	15.7	105	3.21
1923	164000	24.6	13.8	98	3.96
1924	165100	25.9	15.0	101	4.43
1925	166000	24.7	15.3	118	3.89
1926	163800	23.5	13.8	101	3.12
1927	162700	22.4	13.8	94	4.68
1928	184700	23.6	13.5	87	3.32
1929	184000	23.3	17.0	109	4.63
1930	184000	23.1	13.5	78	3.77
1931	187600	21.8	14.4	99	4.65
1932	188200	21.4	13.7	95	5.02
1933	187400	19.8	13.5	89	5.94
1934	186650	20.1	12.5	82	5.60
1935	185100	19.9	13.0	92	4.88
1936	184179	19.6	12.8	72	3.60
1937	182900	19.7	14.0	85	3.45
1938	182400	19.2	12.7	67	3.86
1939	182500	18.5	13.7	75	2.82
1940	167000	19.5	14.4	73	1.18
1941	163510	18.1	15.7	104	1.65
1942	160100	19.2	13.8	80	2.51
1943	156700	19.7	16.1	80	1.56
1944	161450	22.5	13.2	72	1.60
1945	165310	20.0	12.9	55	1.47

**POPULATION, BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY RATES 1885 - 1970 (Continued)**

Year	Estimated Population	Birth-rate per 1000 Population	Death Rate per 1000 Population	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Maternal mortality rate per 1000 total births
1946	175820	23.6	12.5	59	0.94
1947	178530	24.4	13.2	60	0.89
1948	180600	21.4	12.4	55	1.01
1949	181340	19.9	13.1	57	1.61
1950	178100	19.3	12.6	45	0.28
1951	179900	19.4	12.5	38	0.56
1952	180400	20.0	11.4	36	0.54
1953	181550	19.5	10.6	38	0.55
1954	181800	19.7	10.7	29	0.00
1955	182000	19.33	10.62	38	0.83
1956	182800	20.48	10.2	25	0.52
1957	183800	21.73	10.41	25	0.00
1958	185100	20.86	10.88	25	0.76
1959	186600	20.34	10.21	25	0.17
1960	188000	20.63	10.8	26	0.00
1961	189600	20.36	10.06	20	0.25
1962	190580	20.27	11.13	26	0.25
1963	190510	19.92	11.04	25	0.54
1964	189630	19.34	10.95	25	0.27
1965	188340	18.59	11.1	28	0.00
1966	187650	18.55	11.05	24	0.28
1967	* 219270	18.51	10.85	23	0.00
1968	219710	17.39	11.31	19	0.26
1969	218970	17.1	12.3	18	0.27
1970	217630	17.6	11.9	21	0.00

* Boundary Extension

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE - 1970

Cause of death	Sex	All ages	Under four weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	Age in years									75 and over
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74		
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases..	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Tuberculosis.. ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis and its Sequelae.. ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc. ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	15	-
	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	13	7	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	6	7	8	-
	F	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	12	12	-
Malignant,Neoplasm, Larynx.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	M	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	37	37	11	-
	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	6	7	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	36	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	6	7	8	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	2	5	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	-
Leukaemia	M	11	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	2	-
Other Malignant Neoplasm	M	55	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	18	18	10	-
	F	67	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	11	16	19	16	-
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Diabetes Mellitus	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	-
	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	5	-
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
	F	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Anaemias	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	-
Mental Disorders	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Meningitis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Sclerosis.. .. .	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System..	M	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	-
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	2	2	-
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	8	4	5	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8	8	-
	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	16	-

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE - 1970 (Continued)

					Age in years										75 and over		
Cause of death					Sex	All ages	Under four weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
Ischaemic Heart Disease.. ..					M	355	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	37	92	115	98
					F	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	26	94	176
Other Forms of Heart Disease					M	33	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	10	13
					F	46	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	14	26	
Cerebrovascular Disease.. ..					M	153	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	24	48	76	
					F	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	53	133	
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..					M	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	11	9	
					F	47	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	6	32	
Influenza.. ..					M	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	18	10	
					F	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	11	
Pneumonia.. ..					M	127	-	8	-	-	1	-	6	15	39	58	
					F	116	3	7	1	-	-	3	2	3	5	16	76
Bronchitis and Emphysema. ..					M	107	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	21	46	28	
					F	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	14	
Asthma					M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
					F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..					M	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	3	
					F	12	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	3	
Peptic Ulver					M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1
					F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..					M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
					F	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver					M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
					F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Disease of Digestive System ..					M	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	
					F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	
Nephritis and Nephrosis.. ..					M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
					F	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	
Hyperplasia of Prostate.. ..					M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Other Disease, Genito-Urinary System ..					M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
					F	26	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	6	17	
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue..					M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
					F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disases of Musculo-Skeletal System ..					M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Congenital Anomalies					M	8	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
					F	9	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ..					M	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ..					M	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					F	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions ..					M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
					F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents.. ..					M	16	-	-	1	3	3	1	-	3	-	1	4
					F	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
All Other Accidents					M	35	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	2	5	7	14
					F	48	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	41
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ..					M	13	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	3	-
					F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	
All Other External Causes					M	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1
					F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES					M	1,322	24	16	6	7	10	13	27	108	283	424	404
					F	1,262	23	16	7	4	1	13	26	68	145	321	638

COMPARABLE STATISTICS FOR SUNDERLAND AND NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES 1970.

	SUNDERLAND	NEWCASTLE- UPON-TYNE	GATESHEAD	SOUTH SHIELDS	TYNEMOUTH	NORTHUMBER- LAND	DURHAM
Registrar General's estimated population ..	217,630	236,730	100,060	104,600	71,680	512,600	823,720
Comparability factor: (a) Births ..	0.93	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.00
(b) Deaths ..	1.18	1.10	1.14	1.16	1.07	1.03	1.16
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population ..	17.6	14.09	16.00	13.7	15.53	13.98	15.6
Birth rate as adjusted by factor ..	16.4	14.09	15.50	13.4	15.22	14.12	15.6
Crude death rate per 1,000 population ..	11.9	13.38	12.10	12.9	12.51	12.54	11.8
Death rate as adjusted by factor ...	14.0	14.72	13.80	15.0	13.39	12.93	13.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..	8	12.00	8.00	10	9.61	5.71	6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	21	20.38	9.00	27	26.06	16.05	19
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	12	12.59	5.00	19	10.78	10.88	13
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births ..	28	20.44	14.00	34	26.46	21.22	25
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births ..	17	11.56	11.00	17	18.52	12.81	13
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 population:							
(a) Primary Notification: Respiratory ..	0.3	0.346	0.27	0.27	0.39	0.17	0.21
Non-respiratory ..	0.03	0.072	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04
(b) Deaths: Respiratory ..	0.05	0.038	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.04
Non-respiratory ..	0.00	0.013	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:							
Cancer:							
all forms (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) ..	2.21	2.92	2.64	2.55	2.79	2.37	2.25
Lungs and Bronchus only..	0.58	0.92	0.92	0.77	0.93	0.55	0.55
Meningococcal Infections ..	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.006	0.01
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza ..	0.28	0.106	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.14
Measles ..	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under two years)..	0.00	0.013	0.00	0.00	0.07	-	0.01
Diarrhoea (under two years) per 1,000 live births.	0.01	0.899	0.61	0.00	4.49	-	0.39

(- indicates no deaths)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 which came into operation on 1st October 1968, consolidated, with amendments, all previous regulations relating to notification and prevention of infectious diseases.

The diseases now notifiable are:

acute encephalitis	ophthalmia neonatorum
acute meningitis	paratyphoid fever
acute poliomyelitis	plague
anthrax	relapsing fever
cholera	scarlet fever
diphtheria	smallpox
dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	tetanus
food poisoning	tuberculosis
infective jaundice	typhoid fever
leprosy	typhus
leptospirosis	whooping cough
malaria	yellow fever
measles	

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified in 1970 compared with the previous year:

					<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
acute encephalitis	..	..	..	..	2	1
acute meningitis	..	..	..	..	7	3
dysentery	..	..	..	..	70	53
food poisoning	..	..	..	..	46	30
infective jaundice	..	..	..	..	223	143
measles	..	..	..	..	250	2,843
ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	..	..	1	0
scarlet fever.	..	..	..	..	30	15
tuberculosis..	..	..	..	..	139	80
whooping cough	..	..	..	..	30	270

Acute Encephalitis.

The single case notified was a 42 year old man.

Acute Meningitis.

All three cases of meningitis were **viral** in origin, one occurring in a 46 year old man and the remaining two in children aged 7 and 4 years.

Food Poisoning.

An outbreak of food poisoning was investigated at a local factory where a number of employees had reported sick with abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Of 16 stool specimens examined 8 were found positive for *Cl.welchii*. The source of infection was considered to be boiled brisket. Advice was given about the need for rapidly cooling meats intended to be eaten cold after cooking and for maintaining the food below a temperature of 50°F (10°C) until required for use.

In all, food poisoning notifications totalled 30 comprising 1 general outbreak, 4 family outbreaks and 10 sporadic incidents.

The organisms isolated were:

<u>Organism</u>					<u>No. of Cases</u>
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	..	..	..	..	9
<i>S. dublin</i>	..	..	..	..	1
<i>S. californica</i>	..	..	..	..	2
<i>S. colindale</i>	..	..	..	..	1
<i>S. seftenberg</i>	..	..	..	..	1
<i>S. agona</i>	..	..	..	..	2
<i>S. indiana</i>	..	..	..	..	1
<i>S. heidleberg</i>	..	..	..	..	1
<i>S. panama</i>	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Clostridium welchii</i>	..	..	..	..	8
Unidentified	..	..	..	..	2

Measles.

The number of notifications of measles rose markedly from the previous year's total of 250 to 2,843. In the single fatality, a child of fourteen months, death was attributed to acute broncho pneumonia following measles.

During the last decade epidemics occurring approximately every other year have separately involved numbers varying from 2,000 to 4,000. The disease can develop potentially serious complications and it is because of this that measles vaccination was recommended in 1968. Unfortunately, the withdrawal of certain stocks at the beginning of 1969 created a shortage and impeded the vaccination programme. In the summer of 1970 an improved supply position enabled the vaccination programme to get under way again.

Tuberculosis.

Although there has been a drop in the notifications, the most reliable statistic of all is the number of new cases with a positive sputum, and this has not altered to any significant degree. The figures for the last ten years have been included in the following table. There has been no change in the number of specimens examined or the bacteriological facilities available.

Year	Deaths		Notifications		
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory.	Respiratory (Sputum Positive)	Non-respiratory	
1961	15	2	121	(64)	17
1962	18	1	88	(46)	24
1963	17	-	111	(49)	18
1964	7	1	80	(46)	18
1965	13	2	81	(51)	18
1966	11	-	111	(34)	12
1967	13	-	169	(52)	17
1968	11	4	163	(48)	23
1969	8	7	123	(52)	16
1970	11	1	73	(42)	7

Contact Examination:

From the 80 new cases of tuberculosis, 730 contacts were examined and 10 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered. 299 of the contacts were tuberculin negative and were given B.C.G.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Notifications</u>	<u>Contacts Examined</u>	<u>Contacts given B.C.G.</u>	<u>Active Pul.Tub. Cases Discovered</u>
1961	138	952	378	13
1962	112	922	407	12
1963	129	864	308	12
1964	98	845	325	11
1965	99	820	342	3
1966	123	926	375	6
1967	186	1316	475	11
1968	186	1573	531	10
1969	139	1139	408	16
1970	80	730	299	10

Mass Radiography.

During the year 4,253 persons attended Mobile Units for X-ray. Of this number 115 were referred to the Chest Clinic and 10 were found to have active tuberculosis.

Veneral Diseases.

Col. B. Levy, Consultant Venereologist, reports that the national trend in the increase of sexual transmitted disease is reflected in the local statistics which show a rise in the number of new registrations, 700 in 1969 to 738 in 1970.

New Registrations					<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	14	8
Gonorrhoea.	..	..	..	..	191	224
Urethritis.	..	..	..	..	86	80
Other ..	..	..	..	..	409	426
TOTAL ..					<u>700</u>	<u>738</u>

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

HEALTH CENTRES

There are three health centres in use in the town.

Alderman Jack Cohen Health Centre, Springwell.

At the end of 1970, 21 doctors were using the five consulting suites provided for general medical practitioners, and of these suites, two operated as main surgeries for two practices.

The pharmacy dispensed 59,137 EC 10 items during the year, an increase of 3,845 over the previous year and it was the highest annual figure since the centre first opened. As in previous years the pharmacy continued to supply vaccines, drugs and appliances for all sections of the Health Department.

The staff nurse gave 1,773 injections, 3,505 dressings and 5,789 other forms of nursing attention.

Hylton Castle Health Centre.

Two consulting suites are provided at this centre one of which serves as a main surgery for one doctor, the other as a branch surgery for a practice of three doctors.

Ryhope Health Centre.

These converted premises have two consulting suites which are used as principal surgeries for a medical practice consisting of two doctors. The suites are also used for maternity and child health purposes.

Proposed Hendon Health Centre.

In July a tender was accepted for the erection of a health centre on a site on the Ann Street Development Area, Hendon. Approval was received from the Minister of Housing and Local Government and work on the site commenced in September.

CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

Welfare Centres.

Child Health Clinic attendances are shown in the table below: -

<u>Centre</u>				<u>No. of sessions per year</u>	<u>No. of children attending</u>	<u>Total</u>
Castletown .. ..	..	..	..	21	85	413
East Herrington .. ..	..	..	..	49	483	3,633
Fulwell .. ..	..	..	..	147	1,040	7,403
Hill View .. ..	..	..	..	99	608	3,449
Hylton Castle. .. ..	..	..	..	186	1,083	7,255
Monkwearmouth. .. ..	..	..	..	145	499	2,976
Murton Street. .. ..	..	..	..	102	598	3,881
Pallion .. ..	..	..	..	211	1,168	10,100
Pennywell .. ..	..	..	..	51	457	2,458
Ryhope .. ..	..	..	..	102	290	1,915
Silksworth .. ..	..	..	..	102	489	3,459
South Hylton.. ..	..	..	..	25	125	818
Southwick .. ..	..	..	..	104	727	4,804
Springwell .. ..	..	..	..	187	908	6,451
Villette Road. .. ..	..	..	..	50	364	2,611
Total ..				1,581	8,924	61,626

Welfare Foods.

Distribution of welfare foods was as follows:-

				<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Tins of National Dried Milk .. ..	..	..	..	7,743	5,972
Bottles of Orange Juice.. ..	..	..	..	47,317	48,259
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil. .. ..	..	..	..	4,418	3,927
Packets of Vitamin Capsules .. ..	..	..	..	1,742	1,698
Packets of Proprietary Foods .. ..	..	..	..	51,644	54,983

Ultra Violet Radiation.

At the clinics held twice weekly at health centres in Hylton Castle and Springwell 24 children attended for the first time and the total attendance was 245.

Dental Service.

Dental Clinics are available at Hylton Castle, Pallion, Southwick, Springwell and Villette Road. Work carried out during the year comprised:-

		<u>Pre-School Children</u>	<u>Nursing and Expectant Mothers</u>
Number examined..	..	1,139	244
Number treated ..	..	696	185
Courses of treatment	..	865	197
Fillings..	..	643	279
Extractions ..	..	484	255
General anaesthetic	..	294	50
Dentures..	..	-	39
Other operations.	..	717	392

Congenital Abnormalities.

Congenital malformations reported as present at or soon after birth totalled 158 of which 149 related to 134 live births and 9 to 9 stillbirths. The malformations were classified as follows:-

Central nervous system..	..	..	24
Eye and ear ..	..	..	15
Alimentary system	..	..	16
Heart and circulatory system	..	..	9
Respiratory system	..	..	2
Urinogenital system	..	..	13
Limbs ..	..	..	43
Other parts of musculo-skeletal system			5
Other systems ..	..	..	27
Other malformations	..	..	4

At Risk Register.

Compilation and maintenance of the "at risk" register continued.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

Owing to the fall off of demand for places the Parker Memorial Home was closed and the authority accepted financial responsibility for Sunderland girls entering the homes of other authorities and organisations. Twenty girls were dealt with under this arrangement.

Advice concerning ante-natal care and arrangements for care of the baby was provided with the help of the Sunderland Social Service Welfare Committee. The functions of this Committee were taken over in the latter part of the year by Durham Diocesan Family Welfare Council.

Day Nurseries.

The average daily attendance at Thompson Park Nursery was 45 and at Elms West Nursery 42.

Registration in accordance with the Nursery and Child Minder's Act, 1948 as amended in 1968 included eleven nurseries or play groups, catering for 325 children and 7 child minders.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Of 3,847 total confinements of Sunderland women 948 took place at home, representing 24.6 per cent. This compares with 28.3 per cent in 1969 and 35.2 per cent in 1968. The number of women confined in hospital who were discharged home and attended by domiciliary midwives before the tenth day increased from 1,870 in 1969 to 2,565 in 1970. Of these 951 were planned 48 hour discharges compared with 685 in 1969.

Domiciliary midwives continued to carry out follow-up visits to women who failed to keep hospital ante-natal appointments, and investigated special social problems which necessitated hospital confinements.

Work undertaken by domiciliary midwives at clinics and homes are shown in the following table.

		<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Antenatal attendances at clinics ..	..	8,430	9,888
Antenatal visits to homes ..	..	5,590	5,878
Domiciliary visits to those defaulting hospital antenatal clinics. ..	..	248	197
Investigation of cases for hospital confinement on social grounds ..	..	14	21
Number of domiciliary confinements. ..	..	948	1,040
Number of nursings to domiciliary confinements. .. ..	..	13,927	15,374
Nursings to hospital discharges ..	..	12,016	7,831
Post natal visits .. ..	..	3,629	3,378
Guthrie tests. .. ..	..	1,946	-

Parentcraft and relaxation classes were conducted at four centres at which 635 attendances were made by 125 expectant mothers.

Analgesia.

The following table shows the different analgesics administered in recent years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domiciliary Confinements</u>	<u>Gas and Air</u>	<u>Trilene</u>	<u>Entonox</u>	<u>Pethidine or Pethilorfan</u>
1966	1,645	644	513	34	882
1967	1,754	785	405	55	921
1968	1,330	443	540	152	507
1969	1,040	174	257	253	528
1970	948	66	173	358	450

Staff Training.

In December, due to the closures of Victoria House, Murton Street, arrangements were made for student midwives to be given the opportunity of being non-resident or of residing in the Nurses Home, Sunderland General Hospital, whilst doing community care nursing. During the day the students now operate from the Central Clinic, Thornholme Road.

During the year seven student midwives undertook the second period six months training course on the district, and in addition eleven students were accepted for three months domiciliary training under the new integrated scheme operated in conjunction with the Sunderland Maternity Hospital. All eighteen students were successful in passing their examination.

HEALTH VISITING

Home visits made by health visitors are set out on the table below:

<u>Cases Visited by Health Visitors</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
Total number of cases	31,811	58,460
Children born in 1970	4,131	9,346
Children born in 1969	3,866	8,142
Children born in 1968 - 1965 ..	10,889	19,825
Total number of children born in 1965 - 1970	18,886	37,313
Persons aged 65 or over	6,142	10,956
Number of the above visited at request of G.P. or Hospital ..	1,891	
Mentally disordered persons ..	12	28
Persons discharged from hospital (other than Maternity or Mental)	809	1,304
Number of tubercular households..	301	613
Infectious diseases households (other than T.B.)	283	556
Home accidents	272	330
Hearing tests at home	625	625
Housing visits	419	478
Other visits	2,351	4,336

During their routine visiting of children under five years of age health visitors pay special attention to those children "at risk" either because of adverse social circumstances or because of factors which may lead to physical handicap. In this way it is hoped to provide the necessary counselling and supporting services as early as possible.

Screening tests for deafness.

A hearing test is offered through the parents to all young children in Sunderland. The test, carried out by health visitors who have received special training for such testing, usually takes place in the clinic. Of the 2,099 carried out in 1970 eight were found to be unsatisfactory, and were referred for further investigation. Of these eight, five were babies who were notified 'at risk' at birth.

Home accidents.

The number of home accidents has increased, the risk being partly due to children obtaining noxious tablets. Health visitors continually emphasise to mothers the dangers of leaving tablets and medicines in accessible places.

Health Education.

Health Education is one of the health visitors most important duties and every opportunity is taken to carry it out. Invitations to talk to schools, mothers' clubs and outside organisations were accepted. Counselling, advising of mothers and group discussions on all health aspects are part of the routine work in clinics. Posters and leaflets on topical subjects, e.g. smoking, prevention of colds and immunisation have been distributed and displayed. Publicity material has also been given to students doing projects on health topics.

Problem families.

A great deal of support is given to families with problems of every type. The health visitor plays an important part in helping them solve their problems, and works in close liaison with other social agencies and presents evidence to the Co-ordinating Committee when any family is in need of special aid. The Superintendent Health Visitor is a member of the Co-ordinating Committee.

Staff Training.

This Authority sponsors students for training as health visitors and five students were attending the course at the end of the year.

The Superintendent Health Visitor attended a three day course organised by the Health Visitor Training Board and changes in the curriculum were discussed. The Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor attended a course on Middle Management, and four of the staff attended a course on general practice attachment.

In-service training has included lectures by a Consultant of Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital, and by a member of the Marriage Guidance Council.

Decentralisation of health visitors has continued during 1970 and all staff are now working from a health centre or clinic. This has established a closer liaison with other members of the community health team and members of the public know that they can contact health visitors at the centres when help or advice is needed. Each centre is a local advice bureau on health and social problems.

Because of the difficulty experienced in recruiting qualified health visitors, six public health nurses were appointed in February. Their duties are to assist in child health clinics and to revisit the aged following an initial visit by a health visitor. This is the first time such persons have been employed by the department and the experiment has been a success. The public health nurse has become a valuable member of the health team in the clinics, and it has been possible to pay more frequent visits to aged persons living alone. Such appointments have also proved valuable in recruitment for health visitor training. Three of these nurses commenced health visitor training in October 1970.

A scheme introducing a new combined health visitor and clinic record card was started at Hylton Castle and Ryhope Centres. It is hoped that the use of such a card will streamline clerical work and provide a single source of information for health visitor and clinic doctor.

HOME NURSING

1970 was a year of administrative change for the Home Nursing Service. From 1898 the service had been carried out from Murton Street, a locality well-known to the older residents of the town. It was to 'Victoria House' that they came to seek the midwives for the new generation, and the 'Nurse' for all types of sickness and advice. In September the administration of the service transferred to the new Town Hall and Civic Centre and became more closely integrated with that of the health visiting, midwifery and school nursing services.

Although fewer patients were nursed in 1970, 3,838 compared with 4,226 in 1969, and less visits made, 124,807 compared with 132,351 in 1969, the general nursing measures required for the elderly, the chronic sick and terminal care patients necessarily continues to be of a heavy time consuming nature.

Analysis of Visits.

General Nursing - Including baths	..	..	53,083
Surgical nursing.	..	..	21,247
Diabetic Injections	..	..	12,484
Other Injections.	..	..	35,641
Casual .. .. .	..	..	2,352
TOTAL			<u>124,807</u>

During the year arrangements were made for a district nurse to regularly visit, in a liaison capacity, the Havelock Day Hospital. The contact and discussion between hospital staff and the district nurse is proving helpful in the care of patients discharged home.

Nursing Equipment.

In addition to the 653 items of equipment on loan already being used by 458 patients, a further 397 items were loaned to 328 patients during the year. The demand for commodes is steadily increasing.

Incontinence sheets are of invaluable help to the nurse, patient and relative, and continue to be in heavy demand. There is also seen to be considerable aid from modern nursing techniques used to control incontinence, for example in-dwelling catheters, disposable urine bags and special appliances.

The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation continues to give much assistance by providing a night nursing service to terminal care patients. Relatives have shown their gratitude for this by letters and donations of money.

Training.

One training course was held early in the year. Four students from Sunderland and two from Gateshead attended the course. All were successful in the examination and received the National Certificate for District Nurse Training.

Two district nurses attended the two weeks course, for Practical Work Instructors, held in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Hospital nurses, undergoing training, gained some useful experience of the community services, by visiting the homes of patients with the district nurses.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination of children under age 16 completed during 1970:

A. Completed Primary Courses.

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963 - 1966		
Diphtheria. ..	154	1969	491	60	156	59	2899
Whooping Cough ..	154	1963	490	60	136	15	2818
Tetanus ..	154	1969	491	60	157	110	2941
Polio ..	119	1961	503	75	170	14	2842
Measles ..	3	514	425	116	131	6	1195
Rubella ..	-	-	-	-	-	1522	1522

B. Re-inforcing Doses.

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963 - 1966		
Diphtheria. ..	-	3	491	202	2233	480	3409
Whooping Cough ..	-	3	490	201	2076	73	2843
Tetanus ..	-	3	491	202	2232	491	3419
Polio ..	-	2	8	31	2201	27	2269

Smallpox vaccination of children under 16 years.

Age at date of vaccination	Number vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated
0 - 3 months	5	-
3 - 6 months	6	-
6 - 9 months	3	-
9 - 12 months	30	-
1 year	743	1
2 - 4 years	260	14
5 - 15 years	535	314
Total:	1,582	329

Tuberculin Test and B.C.G. vaccination.

A. Contacts:	Skin tested	367
	Found positive	55
	Found negative	299
	Number vaccinated	299
B. School children:	Skin tested	2,923
	Found positive	287
	Found negative	2,517
	Vaccinated	2,517

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The number of patients carried and the mileage covered during the year show a reduction. This is due to the day hospitals closing during the early part of the year owing to an influenza epidemic and to industrial disputes during the latter part of the year. During this latter period only emergency calls were answered and it is therefore, difficult to give an accurate picture of the work carried out by the service. However, estimates based on the remainder of the year indicate that had the service been operating normally for the whole year there would have been an approximate increase of 3,220 calls and 13,130 miles covered.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
1966	82,378	318,541
1967	116,793	403,868
1968	133,751	446,750
1969	138,685	467,361
1970	114,503	463,573

Transport of patients - analysis.

Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	5,066
Discharges	..	..	..	..	..	6,438
Emergencies	..	..	..	..	..	5,085
Treatment cases	..	..	..	..	..	82,988
Hospital transfers	..	..	..	..	..	3,662
Miscellaneous..	..	..	..	..	..	10,788
Domiciliary midwives..	..	..	..	..	..	476

Included in the above were:

Stretcher cases	..	..	..	..	..	13,869
Emergency stretcher cases	..	..	..	..	..	1,172
County cases	..	..	..	..	..	7,001
Colliery cases.	..	..	..	..	..	18

The patient/mileage ratio was 4.048

Vehicles.

The fleet establishment was maintained at 24 ambulances, one service vehicle and one major accident vehicle. One vehicle was replaced during the year.

Maintenance and repair of all vehicles was carried out at the Central Repair Depot, Wickets, 348 such repairs being carried out.

Two way radio equipment was maintained satisfactorily and the second phase of replacement of sets, comprising seven new sets, took place.

Training.

All members of staff received instruction on the maintenance and general application of the oxygen/resuscitation equipment that is carried on all vehicles. As in previous years, first aid training continued to be carried out largely by the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society, complemented by in-service training. Six members of the Ambulance Service personnel attended two week training courses at the North East Training School, five of whom were successful.

Preliminary planning work was put in hand for the erection of an extension to the existing Ambulance Depot to provide additional bays for vehicles and improved control room, administrative offices and staff facilities.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

During the year 230 applications were dealt with, an increase of 71 compared with 1969. A large proportion of the applications was in respect of extra nourishment payments to patients in hospitals.

Assistance given included nourishment grants, clothing and footwear, coal, Christmas gifts and payment of fuel accounts.

As no new case for occupational therapy had been received for some considerable time, it was decided in June to discontinue the scheme. Patients were informed that materials for handicrafts could be obtained through the St. John and Red Cross organisations.

Care in Illness Committee.

The Committee dealt with 178 cases.

In 23 of the 27 new cancer cases the Committee was able to obtain weekly grants from the National Society for Cancer Relief. Special grants were made for the cost of a television licence, fuel and home decorating. In addition each patient received a cash grant at Christmas. The number of grants paid out each week varies, but the average is 50. These grants are of considerable help to the patients and to those who nurse them.

The majority of cases of 'other illnesses' referred for help with extra nourishment were mainly for elderly patients or cases of prolonged sickness.

Family Case Work.

Total case load for year - 72 families including 302 children.

Home visits - 1,048.

Related visits - 195.

All impending evictions from Council property are discussed and investigated by the Early Warning Committee. Efforts to establish similar methods for houses in private ownership have failed because of the problems of co-ordinating the action of a large number of landlords.

Through experience it has been found that clients most in need of family planning advice do not attend the Clinic unless accompanied. It would seem for this type of client that a domiciliary family planning service, either in the form of a special family planning nurse with domiciliary duties or a domiciliary team of doctor and nurse, would help.

Regular use is made of voluntary groups mostly attached to local churches in providing items of clothing and in one particular instance in raising funds to assist families with multiple problems.

Health Education.

Health Education in all its aspects is carried on by medical, nursing and public health staff. A great deal is achieved by informal discussions with mothers in their own homes and in child welfare and ante-natal clinics with health visitors and midwives. At four centres mothers' clubs meeting are held on a weekly or a fortnightly basis, when talks are given by members of staff or films on health topics shown.

Health education is carried out in schools and school clinics by school medical and nursing staff, and public health inspectors use every opportunity in the course of their normal duties to educate the public on matters of public health. Displays of posters and distribution of literature on various selected topics are also arranged in support of any particular programme.

Chiropody.

Regular chiropody sessions are held at various centres in the town and in addition a domiciliary service is provided in hostels and to patients in their own homes. The number of treatments carried out were:-

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Clinics	6,814	8,482
Domiciliary. .. .	112	160
Hostels	439	586
Blind persons .. .	134	163
Others - children under 5. .. .		9
Disabled for M.O.P. .. .		39
	<u>7,499</u>	<u>9,439</u>

Cervical Cytology.

Cytology sessions have continued to be held weekly as in previous years at Springwell Health Centre, Hylton Castle Health Centre, Pallion Clinic and Murton Street Clinic. There has again been a slight upward trend in attendances; the total for the year is 1988 compared with 1845 in 1969.

During the year recall cards were sent out to 564 women who originally attended in 1965, and had not returned since then. Of this number, 44 cards were returned by the Post Office as unknown at the given address, 5 women replied that they had had the test repeated elsewhere, 213 women (38 per cent) did return to one or other of the cytology sessions, while from the remaining 302 (53.5 per cent) there was no response at all.

In the autumn a recall was carried out of those patients who had first attended subsequently to 1965, and had for various reasons been asked to return within a stated time, but had failed to do so. Five hundred and fourteen reminders were sent out. Thirty-two cards were returned, 191 women (37.16 per cent) attended for a repeat test, while from 291 (56.6 per cent) there was no response at all.

Seven cases of definite malignancy were reported during the year, of whom two were women recalled who had previously had a negative result. There were in addition five cases reported as suspicious, who were referred to their own doctors for further investigation.

Family Planning.

In recent years the Family Planning Association have held clinics in Local Authority premises at Hill View and Hylton Castle in addition to those held in the Outpatient Department of the General Hospital.

In December 1970 a Local Authority direct family planning service came into operation for both medical and needy social cases and was established initially at centres in Pallion and Southwick. It was anticipated that the need would justify extension of the service to other centres in the town during 1971.

Health of Long-stay Immigrants.

Following receipt of a forwarding address from medical officers of health of air and sea ports arrangements are made for long-stay immigrants to be visited and advised of available health services. 31 notifications were received in 1970.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Requests for this service continued to increase and applications have been received from hospitals, general practitioners, and all statutory and voluntary organisations with whom the service works in close co-operation.

The highest percentage of cases assisted are the elderly who receive permanent weekly domestic help, and in many instances this help has continued over a great number of years.

This service is a preventive service enabling the elderly and handicapped to remain in their own homes and retain their independence. Standards and priorities differ with the individual and in all cases, with their many complexities, the service endeavours to establish and retain a good relationship between the person requiring assistance and the home help.

This service alongside the district nurses and health visitors and other community health services substantially reduces the heavy demand for hospital and hostel accommodation.

During the year 2,263 cases were assisted of whom 90 per cent were geriatric, the greater number being in the higher age range. This figure represents the number of households and not individuals. In many households more than one person benefits by the service.

An anlysis of the cases follows:-

Maternity..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	5
Chronic sick - under 65 years	..	..	..	..	..	128
Aged and infirm - housebound	502)					
ambulant	1,543)	..	..	..	..	2,045
Emergency and short term cases -						
Fractures	2)					
Post operatives	24)	..	..	..	..	43
Acute Illness	17)					
Mental disorder ..	..	..	..	..	..	11
						<hr/>
						2,263

849 new applications were investigated, 781 special visits made and the number of routine visits totalled 7,511.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Care of the Mentally Ill.

Demands on the Mental Health Service continued at a high level. Cases notified to the department were fractionally less than in 1969 but there was an increase in hospital admissions, most noticeable being an increase of emergency admissions. Admission of the elderly has been relieved greatly by short term admission on social grounds.

Psychiatric Cases.

847 cases were notified from various sources.

282 of these were new cases.

565 were cases already known to the department as having previously had treatment for their mental state.

Disposal.

254 cases were admitted to Hospital.

172 attended the Psychiatric Clinic, Cherry Knowle Hospital.

50 attended the Psychiatric Clinic, Royal Infirmary.

18 were referred to the Welfare Department.

353 are receiving domiciliary care from general medical practitioners and mental welfare officers.

Hospital Admissions/Discharges/Deaths.

Admissions to Cherry Knowle Hospital, Ryhope:

Section 5 (Sub-Section 1) Informal Admission	..	113
Section 25 Admission for Observation	.. ..	30
Section 26 Admission for Treatment	.. ..	1
Section 29 Emergency Admission for Observation..		110

There were 161 patients discharged from hospital. Of 154 patients absconding 105 were returned by mental welfare officers and 48 by police escort or by relatives.

The number of visits for investigation and after care purposes totalled 3,862. In addition 243 interviews were held.

Hostels for the mentally ill.

At the Close Hostel there were 19 residents at the end of the year. During the year four patients were admitted and five discharged from the hostel. A further two residents were re-admitted from hospital. Three residents attended day hospital, four were in employment and seven attended the sheltered workshop. Moorhill Hostel with 28 residents had five admissions and five discharges during the year. One resident was employed in a hospital laundry and another attended day hospital.

Regular visits were made to both hostels by a consultant psychiatrist for the purpose of assessing progress and reviewing treatment.

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality.

The number of new referrals for community care was 17. Hospital admissions totalled 59 of which 56 were on a temporary basis. Arrangements were made for 13 patients to be seen at hospital out-patient clinics.

Community care involved 1,542 home visits and 134 departmental interviews.

Humbledon Training Centre.

At 31st December, 1970, 173 trainees were on the centre roll compared with 175 the previous year. During the year 5 trainees were transferred to schools for educationally subnormal children and 1 trainee was placed in a centre for spastic children.

The number in attendance at Humbledon Training Centre comprised.

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Junior Training Centre	..	54	34	88
Adult Training Centre	..	33	52	85

Sheltered Workshop.

There were 27 persons attending this workshop. There was some expansion of contract work during the year but owing to the limited accommodation the trainees worked under difficult conditions.

Reorganisation and Expansion of Facilities for the Mentally Handicapped.

In May, 1970, a preliminary report was submitted to the Health Committee on day training needs of the mentally handicapped. The existing Humbledon Training Centre for both children and adults, originally designed to cater for up to 75 children and 85 adults, had become overcrowded in the junior section as a result of the 1967 boundary extension. It was proposed that speedy provision should be made for a separate Adult Centre having industrial type accommodation in line with recognised modern practice, and that the existing premises should be adapted to cater not only for children of five to sixteen years but also younger children and those with an additional severe physical or behavioural handicap for whom placement had not previously been possible.

A detailed scheme was prepared for submission to the Health Committee in August recommending the transfer of the mentally handicapped adults from the Humbledon Training Centre and the Sheltered Workshop to separate and improved accommodation in premises at Fulwell (120 places) and the use of the existing Centre solely for children (130 places). This scheme was adopted and the necessary work put in hand so that the new provision would become operative at the time of handing over certain responsibilities from the Health Committee to the Education and the Social Services Committees on the 1st April, 1971. It is gratifying to report that this target date was achieved.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

In September the School Health Service, along with other Corporation Departments, was transferred to the new Town Hall and Civic Centre and became part of an integrated Child Health Service within the Health Department. Integration has resulted in improved communication and record systems relating to health and educational requirements and has proved of particular value in the sphere of handicapped children. The opportunity was taken of decentralising school record cards, which are now kept at health centres, and arrangements were also made to transfer to general practitioners records of children leaving school.

The Eye Clinic and Paediatric Clinic previously held at 15 John Street were transferred to a Central Clinic established in accommodation previously occupied by the Health Department, and facilities were also provided there for special medical examinations.

Staff.

By the end of the year the medical staffing establishment of eight departmental medical officers was understrength by three and it was not possible to recruit further full-time staff. To some extent this difficulty was overcome by sessional appointments.

The loss of Dr. Burness who died in November was keenly felt. He was a kindly man with a wry sense of humour and he was popular with staff, parents and children.

Deaf and Partially Hearing Children.

Two doctors attended a course at Manchester University on the ascertainment of hearing loss in young children, after which a review of the arrangements for the detection and ascertainment of children with any degree of hearing loss was carried out. All children who fail the routine hearing test carried out at the age of nine months by health visitors are referred to a departmental medical officer who arranges further investigation at the Hearing Clinic and, if necessary, examination by a Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. Subsequent treatment and reviews lead to early consideration of future educational needs.

Rubella Vaccination.

In July 1970 the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation recommended that vaccination against rubella should be offered to all girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthdays but that initially priority should be given to older girls i.e. those who were thirteen plus.

Vaccination was offered to 1,916 girls in this age group and arrangements made for the vaccination to be done either in school or by the family doctors. 1,582 vaccinations were carried out by medical officers of the department and 21 by general practitioners. This represented a total response of 83.6 per cent.

Assessment Panel.

This panel met each month for the assessment and review of severely handicapped children and 26 children were seen. A consultant psychiatrist from Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital who has a responsibility for the Sunderland area joined the panel.

Further meetings were held weekly between the Consultant Psychiatrist, the Senior Medical Officer and mental welfare officers to discuss urgent problems arising in those families with mentally handicapped children.

Infestation.

Head infestation with lice and nits and infestation of the body by scabies was a major problem. During the year 78,627 examinations of individual children were carried out by school nurses and 4,676 children were found infested to some degree. 1,853 cleansing orders were issued.

This is not a specifically local problem, infestation has increased nationally. Lack of awareness of the condition and possible resistance to treatment are contributive factors.

In order to help resolve the problem a team of nurses was deployed for intensive inspection and treatment purposes and an additional cleansing station was brought into operation in an area of the town without easy access to such facilities. The success of this approach is shown by the fact that in one heavily infested area the infestation rate was reduced from 17 per cent to 3 per cent. In order to maintain this type of surveillance approval was obtained to increasing the establishment by three school nurses and one bathing attendant.

Medical Inspection.

All school children are routinely medically examined on entry to and prior to leaving school and screening tests of eyesight and hearing are carried out regularly. Where further investigation or treatment is advised this is done in consultation with the family doctor.

Additionally, intermediate and special examinations are held in schools or at special clinics as required. Any parent concerned whether a child's education is or may be affected by its health or handicap is invited to communicate with the Principal School Medical Officer either via the head teacher or directly at the Town Hall and Civic Centre.

All handicapped children are constantly kept under review and where necessary recommendations are made, in conjunction with the head teacher and parent, for suitable placement in an ordinary or special school as indicated by the individual circumstances.

At the end of 1970 there were 42,480 children on the rolls of primary and secondary schools and 754 children attending nursery and special schools, a total of 43,234.

Medical Officers completed the examination of 8,194 children during routine medical examinations and a further 856 'Special' examinations were carried out. Comparative figures for the previous year were 8,227 and 1,189. Prior to medical inspection the school is visited by the school nurse who weighs and measures the children, tests the vision and carries out a general cleanliness inspection. At the actual inspection both medical officer and school nurse attend and the parents are invited to be present. This enables the doctor to discuss with the parents all aspects of the child's health and well-being and offers an unrivalled opportunity for health education.

B. C. G. Vaccination.

Tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of all school children aged 11 years and upwards who had not previously been tested was carried out by medical officers and school nurses. Of the 2,923 children skin tested 287 were already positive and therefore not eligible for vaccination. Protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination was given to 2,517 children.

The following table gives fuller details of B.C.G. Vaccination during 1970.

- 2,923 - children were mantoux tested.
- 2,517 - children were found to have a negative reaction and were given B.C.G. vaccination.
- 287 - children were found to be heaf positive.
- 167 - children were X-Rayed at Mass X-ray Unit (this figure includes children referred without having tuberculin test).
- 2 - children were found to have active pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 150 - household contacts attended the Mass Radiography Unit for X-ray - no cases of active tuberculosis.

School Clinics.

The following table shows the school clinics provided in the borough together with the services available.

CLINIC	SESSIONS
Fulwell (Fulwell Road)	Medical Officer. .. Monday (a.m.) School Nurse Thursday (a.m.)
Hill View (Stannington Grove)	Medical Officer. .. Friday (p.m.) School Nurse Tuesday (p.m.)
Hylton Castle (Health Centre Coleridge Road)	Medical Officer. .. Wednesday (p.m.) School Nurse Monday to Friday (p.m.) Dental Officer.. .. Daily
Pallion (Hylton Road)	Medical Officer. .. Monday (a.m.) School Nurse Monday to Friday (a.m.) Dental Officer.. .. Daily
Ryhope (Health Centre)	Medical Officer. .. Monday (p.m.) School Nurse Wednesday (a.m.)
Smyrna Place	Medical Officer. .. Thursday (a.m.) School Nurse Monday to Friday (a.m.)
Southwick (Southwick Road)	Medical Officer. .. Thursday (a.m.) School Nurse Monday to Friday (a.m.) Dental Officer.. .. Daily
Springwell (Ald. Jack Cohen Health Centre Springwell Road)	Medical Officer. .. Monday (a.m.) School Nurse Monday (a.m.) Tues. Thurs & Fri (a.m.) Dental Officer.. .. Daily
Villette Road	Dental Officer.. .. Daily

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The ascertainment of handicapped pupils and the provision of special educational treatment was continued. During the year 36 boys and 28 girls were assessed as needing education in special schools and a total of 42 boys and 26 girls, including children ascertained prior to 1970, were newly placed in special schools. The following table shows the various categories of pupils examined during the year:-

Blind	1	(1)
Partially Sighted..	2	(1)
Deaf.	-	(-)
Partially Hearing..	5	(5)
Physically handicapped ..	5	(5)
Delicate	4	(1)
Maladjusted.	2	(2)
Educationally Sub-normal..	42	(51)
Epileptic	2	(1)
Spina Bifida Defect ..	1	(1)

The figures in brackets show the number of children who were admitted to special schools during the year.

In addition to those children shown above, 7 children were examined under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 and found to be unsuitable for education in school. 2 children were reviewed and re-classified as educationally sub-normal.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL CLINICS

There are three special schools in the town, two catering for those pupils who have been ascertained as educationally sub-normal and one physically handicapped and delicate children with a separate unit for partially sighted pupils. All are day schools.

Fordhall School for E.S.N. Children.

At the end of 1970, 192 pupils were attending this school. The Senior Medical Officer visits the school once per week and a school nurse is in attendance for five sessions per week. Full clinical facilities are provided at the school.

Red House School for E.S.N. Children.

134 pupils were attending this school at the end of the year. The Senior Medical Officer visits the school once per week and a school nurse attends for five sessions. Full clinical facilities are also provided at this school.

At the end of the year 95 E.S.N. children were awaiting placement but could not be admitted because of shortage of accommodation. This problem will be alleviated in the near future as a result of an additional special school sited at Hillview which will provide 160 places.

Thornfield School.

Physically handicapped and delicate children who are not suitable for education in ordinary school are catered for at this school. Special transport is provided to and from the school.

A school nurse is in attendance full-time and remedial breathing exercises, postural drainage, ultra violet ray treatment etc., are carried out where necessary. The Senior Medical Officer also attends the school at least one session per fortnight. Those pupils who attain a satisfactory standard of health are transferred to ordinary schools and are 'followed-up' at routine medical inspections. At the end of the year 49 children were attending this school.

Barbara Priestman School.

This school, which forms part of Thornfield School, caters for partially sighted pupils. 3 children were admitted during 1970 and 19 were in attendance at the end of the year. These children, because of defective eyesight, cannot be suitably educated by normal methods and special facilities for their education are provided here. Children from other local education authorities are also admitted to this school and 9 such children were attending at the end of the year.

Blind children attend residential schools managed by various authorities throughout the country and 14 children from this authority are at present in such schools.

Partially Hearing Units.

Three Partially Hearing Units are provided in Sunderland which cater for pupils of all ages. These units are attached to ordinary schools so that, as far as possible, apart from basic education the pupils can be integrated into the normal life of the school. Altogether 19 children attend as follows:-

Broadway Senior Mixed School..	..	6 pupils & 2 part-time
Springwell Junior Mixed School	..	4 pupils
Springwell Infant School.	.. ..	9 pupils & 2 part-time

Milton Hall Residential School for Boys.

This school, which is maintained by the authority, is situated in Cumberland and caters for E.S.N. boys with poor home backgrounds. The school also caters for boys from other authorities and at the end of the year there were 22 boys from Sunderland and 43 from other areas, a total of 65 in residence.

Special Clinics.

In addition to those clinics shown in the table there are a number of other clinics provided for special services as follows:-

Ophthalmic Clinic.

A Consultant Ophthalmologist visits the Central Clinic, Thornholme Road.

During 1970, 872 cases were refracted and 782 of these were prescribed spectacles. Those children attending Barbara Priestman School for Partially Sighted are also examined annually.

In addition the Ophthalmic Nurse carried out 1,866 examinations.

Paediatric Clinic.

Dr. J.B. Heycock, Consultant Paediatrician, together with the Senior Medical Officer, holds a clinic at Central Clinic, Thornholme Road to observe those children who have some particular physical handicap and to make recommendations as to their most suitable educational placement.

9 clinic sessions were held during the year and a total of 34 children were examined.

E.N.T. Clinic.

Mr. G. Rhys-Evans, Consultant Aural Surgeon held 23 sessions at the clinic at 23 Mowbray Road when 150 children were seen by appointment. Audiometric sessions were also held by the audiometician who also tested children in Infant departments throughout the year.

Cleansing Station.

The following tables show the number of cases, both children and adults, and the number of attendances during 1970:-

School Children

Scabies	834 cases paid 2,657 visits
Eczema Capitis	40 cases paid 194 visits
Pediculus Capitis.	998 cases paid 2,909 visits

Adults

Scabies	656 cases paid 1,478 visits
Cleansing.. .. .	32 cases paid 45 visits

Speech and Hearing Clinic.

New Patients interviewed	..	..	..	..	..	184
Waiting list ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Regular treatment	..	..	..	..	..	75
Reviews ..	..	..	..	..	..	247
Children seen in Schools	..	..	..	..	..	100
Discharged ..	..	..	..	..	..	190

At the Hearing Clinic four auditory training sessions are held weekly by two teachers of the deaf.

Receiving treatment ..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Discharged ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
New cases ..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Under supervision	..	..	..	..	..	47

The Audiometrician visited 46 schools for the purpose of sweep testing at 20 d.b.s. the hearing of 3,178 children aged 6 years. Of these 409 required full audiometric testing at the hearing clinic as a result of which 161 were referred for consultant advice.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

1970

The two distinct ways in which the psychological service meets the needs of the school community are:-

- (1) The Child Guidance Clinic which offers treatment for children with problems of behaviour, personality or learning.
- (2) Psychological work in school with testing, examination and treatment of retarded children and ascertainment of the dull and backward.

The Child Guidance Clinic.

The new cases seen during the year number 283, the detailed distribution of which may be seen from the following tables:-

		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cases from within the Borough.	..	190	74	264
Cases from outside the Borough	..	3	16	19
		<hr/> 193	<hr/> 90	<hr/> 283 <hr/>

Age Distribution

Age in years	Under 5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Boys	8	12	17	21	31	16	15	13	20	20	18	2	-	-
Girls	3	4	8	10	5	10	5	3	5	11	11	11	4	-
Total	11	16	25	31	36	26	20	16	25	31	29	13	4	-

Intelligence Quotient Distribution

	Untested	Under 70	71 - 89	90 - 109	110 - 129	130+
Boys	4	26	43	82	33	5
Girls	1	15	30	28	13	3

Sources of Referral

103	Head Teachers
40	School Health
23	Doctors or Hospitals
26	Parents or Relatives
7	Social Agencies
2	Director of Education
4	Speech Therapist
1	Probation Officers
38	Children's Department
39	Educational Psychologist

Reasons for Referral

36	Stealing	5	Soiling - Enuresis
3	Withdrawal	4	Speech
1	Immaturity	3	Sleep
1	Obsessional	6	Movements
2	Emotionally Disturbed	3	Nervousness
5	Aggression - Temper	6	Physical Symptoms
9	Sex	61	Failure at School
58	Difficult Behaviour	8	Dislike of School
18	Truancy and Wandering	8	Refusal to attend
3	Attention Seeking	3	Lack of concentration
		40	I.Q. Testing

Statistics

Cases carried forward from 1969	44
Cases referred during 1970.. .. .	378
	<hr/> 422 <hr/>
New cases seen during 1970.. .. .	283
Cases otherwise dealt with.. .. .	50
Cases carried forward to 1971	89
	<hr/> 422 <hr/>

Diagnostic Service

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Social Advice.	17	18	35
Educational Advice	26	11	37
Placement	4	6	10
Transferred to Remedial Centres ..	31	4	35
Transferred to other Centres ..	2	-	2
Referred for Statutory Examination.	13	4	17
Unable to attend	4	1	5
Under investigation.. .. .	15	6	21
Selected for treatment	81	40	121
	<hr/> 193 <hr/>	<hr/> 90 <hr/>	<hr/> 283 <hr/>

Full Service

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carried forward from 1969	89	27	116
Carried forward under investigation	14	6	20
Selected for treatment during 1970.	81	40	121
Closed - improved	70	28	98
Closed - unadjusted.. .. .	7	1	8
Closed - unable to attend	4	-	4
Closed - placement	3	1	4
Closed - advice	8	4	12
Transferred to Remedial Centre ..	5	-	5
Transferred to other Clinics ..	1	2	3
Carried forward to 1971	86	37	123
	<hr/> 184 <hr/>	<hr/> 73 <hr/>	<hr/> 257 <hr/>

Cherry Knowle Hospital Student nurses with their tutors have visited the Clinic for instruction and discussion with psychologist on clinical practice.

Psychological Work in Schools.

The psychological service to schools is distinct from the Clinic. It deals with children who experience difficulties within the educational system and so require special help. The service is administered by the Director of Education, the Senior Educational Psychologist and Educational Psychologists.

The children can be divided into three categories:-

- (a) the subnormal children.
- (b) the dull children who are backward and/or emotionally disturbed.
- (c) the bright or average children who are retarded and/or emotionally disturbed.

Children who are recommended by the Heads of schools because of their poor scholastic attainment are examined by a Psychologist. On this basis recommendations are made for (a) transfer to a school for Educationally Subnormal Children (b) coaching and help in school, together with advice to the school (c) coaching in a special remedial centre for those of average or near average intelligence and (d) referral to the Child Guidance Clinic for treatment. Parents of cases in group (c) are also automatically seen at the Clinic so that a fuller assessment of the child can be made.

Any subnormal children seen by a Psychologist are referred to the School Medical Service and the children are either:-

- (a) deemed unsuitable for education at school and the Local Health Authority notified, or
- (b) admitted to Day or Residential E.S.N. school.

DENTAL SERVICE

The Chief Dental Officer reports:

During the year the staffing position was well maintained and with a full time equivalent of 11.4 dental officers out of a complement of 13 it is fairly safe to claim that the Authority has a better staffing position than most other county boroughs.

One full time and two part-time officers resigned during the year and this was more than compensated for by two full time appointments and one part-time officer taking up full time duties. Four dental surgery Assistants resigned and their posts also were satisfactorily filled.

The service of the Consultant and three Medical Anaesthetists were retained and the department is grateful for their services in some 4,200 cases dealt with during the year. Once again we are indebted to the Consultant Services at the Dental Unit of the General Hospital in helping to maintain a full comprehensive Dental Service for the school children in this Borough.

The extra surgery at the Springwell Health Centre was brought into full time service and there has been no lack of patients. The remaining clinics have been well maintained and fully used.

In any report statistics are almost inevitable, but I have tried to keep these to a minimum and only mention those of special interest. During the year 36,900 children were examined and of these 24,700 were found to require treatment. This rate is some 12 per cent above the national average and in spite of our efforts in the field of dental health little impression seems to have been made in the overall picture of dental disease. Lack of parental interest is the greatest factor and is no doubt mainly responsible for the 10,000 broken appointments during the year; however the total number of visits made was up by 2,200 on 1969, and the number of fillings at 17,000 was up by nearly 7 per cent on the previous year and at the time of writing has shown a further marked increase; on the other hand the number of extractions remain constant which is cause for disappointment and further efforts in the field of conservation are needed.

In conclusion I should like to make known my appreciation to the Committee for their helpful consideration of all matters 'Dental', to all Head Teachers for their co-operation and to all members of the staff for their efforts.

STATISTICAL TABLES

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Including Nursery & Special Schools)

A (1) Periodic Medical Inspections

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1966 and later	525	525	100	-	-
1965	3018	3018	100	-	-
1964	1305	1305	100	-	-
1963	117	117	100	-	-
1962	28	28	100	-	-
1961	9	9	100	-	-
1960	15	15	100	-	-
1959	483	483	100	-	-
1958	337	337	100	-	-
1957	62	62	100	-	-
1956	134	134	100	-	-
1955 and earlier	2161	2161	100	-	-
Total	8194	8194	100	-	-

**PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION**
(Excluding Dental Disease and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Group Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective Vision (Excluding Squint)	For any other Condition Recorded At part 11	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1966 and later	-	23	23
1965	14	141	152
1964	6	86	89
1963	4	16	17
1962	3	6	8
1961	-	4	4
1960	-	4	4
1959	9	26	32
1958	8	15	24
1957	-	-	-
1956	8	3	11
1955 and earlier	24	79	102
Total	76	403	467

Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	856
Number of re-inspections.	-
Total ..	<u>856</u>

Infestation with Pediculi Capitis.

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils, in schools, by School Nurses ..	78,622
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested.. .. .	4,676
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Notices were issued (Section 54/2, Education Act 1944).. ..	3,711
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Orders were issued (Section 54/3, Education Act 1944).. .. .	1,853

**PART II - DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL
INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR**

TABLE A

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin. 	62	42	51	4	8	10	121	56
5	Eyes (a) Vision ..	24	28	32	9	20	7	76	44
	(b) Squint ..	43	60	-	2	3	8	46	70
	(c) Other ...	12	17	1	2	-	3	13	22
6	Ears (a) Hearing ..	4	44	-	3	3	6	7	53
	(b) Otitis ..								
	Media ..	13	20	1	-	1	4	15	24
	(c) Other ..	10	9	6	-	2	3	18	12
7	Nose and Throat ..	30	140	3	6	5	16	38	162
8	Speech 	12	119	2	2	2	7	16	128
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	1	15	-	1	-	2	1	18
10	Heart 	-	73	2	4	1	9	3	86
11	Lungs 	2	96	3	4	3	25	8	125
12	Developmental								
	(a) Hernia ..	2	17	1	1	1	4	4	22
	(b) Other ..	4	116	1	3	1	30	6	149
13	Orthopaedic								
	(a) Posture ..	-	12	1	2	-	2	1	16
	(b) Feet ..	30	131	12	9	5	19	47	159
	(c) Other ..	3	71	3	4	2	10	8	85
14	Nervous System								
	(a) Epilepsy ..	1	21	-	1	-	3	1	25
	(b) Other ..	5	16	-	1	-	8	5	25
15	Psychological								
	(a) Development	3	13	-	-	-	1	3	14
	(b) Stability..	27	243	1	5	5	26	33	274
16	Abdomen 	3	14	-	3	-	-	3	17
17	Other 	14	38	-	1	2	3	16	42

TABLE B

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils Requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	16	38
5	Eyes (a) Vision ..	11	18
	(b) Squint ..	4	24
	(c) Other. ..	3	13
6	Ears (a) Hearing ..	2	21
	(b) Otitis Media ..	4	15
	(c) Other. ..	1	10
7	Nose and Throat ..	14	93
8	Speech.. ..	9	50
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	-	4
10	Heart	1	55
11	Lungs	11	93
12	Developmental		
	(a) Hernia ..	1	7
	(b) Other. ..	6	119
13	Orthopaedic		
	(a) Posture ..	-	12
	(b) Feet.. ..	10	41
	(c) Other. ..	3	31
14	Nervous System		
	(a) Epilepsy ..	2	19
	(b) Other. ..	-	21
15	Psychological		
	(a) Development..	1	18
	(b) Stability ..	24	116
16	Abdomen.	4	25
17	Other	4	44

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Nursery and Special Schools)**

PART III

Table A - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	152
Errors of refraction (including squint)	872
	<hr/> 1,024 <hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	782

Table B - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
All operative treatment is carried out by the Regional Hospital Board	
Received other forms of treatment ..	351
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-	
(a) In 1970	2
(b) In previous years.	34

Table C - Orthopaedic & Postural Defects.

Number of children known to have been treated at clinics or out-patients	
Department	21

Table D - Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness, for which see table C of Part I).

					Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Ringworm (i) Scalp	..	..	..		24
(ii) Body	..	..	..		12
Scabies ..	..	..	..	..	834
Impetigo..	..	..	..	..	306
Other skin diseases	..	..	..		8,012
Total					<u>9,188</u>

Table E - Child Guidance Treatment.

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	283
--	-----

Table F - Speech Therapy.

Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ..	535
--	-----

Table G - Other Treatment.

(a) Pupils with minor ailments.	..	11,631
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	.. ..	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination..	.. ..	2,517
Total		<u>14,148</u>

Provision of Milk and Meals.

The average number of children who received mid-day meals during the year was approximately 16,000.

The average attendance in maintained primary schools was 25,596 and the average number of bottles of milk consumed was 23,306 - a percentage of 91.

WORK AT SCHOOL CLINICS - 1970

CLINICS	FORDHALL		FULWELL		HILL VIEW		HYLTON CASTLE		PALLION		RED HOUSE SPECIAL		RYHOPE		SILKS-WORTH		SMYRNA PLACE		SOUTHWICK		SPRINGWELL		THORN-FIELD		VILLETTE ROAD		TOTAL	
Ophthalmic Department (Referred to Eye Specialist)	1970	6	19	1	1	8	8	31	31	7	7	9	9	-	-	-	3	4	30	30	6	6	8	8	-	-	115	130
	1969	14	53	1	1	-	-	52	53	8	8	8	8	-	-	-	6	6	32	32	9	10	2	2	-	-	141	182
Skin Department	1970	405	2569	340	1520	556	2239	1227	4511	2737	242	2310	93	351	9	36	1540	4940	1388	5265	766	3615	213	1184	-	-	8013	31277
	1969	438	3186	405	1601	554	1981	1553	5602	1004	237	2486	76	465	-	-	1116	4125	1331	5409	861	6622	293	1456	19	35	7887	36020
Eye Treatment	1970	30	153	13	17	14	19	42	89	48	8	86	9	15	-	-	49	119	39	82	27	53	3	18	-	-	282	734
	1969	39	154	12	15	7	13	63	156	68	8	60	7	7	-	-	43	88	58	150	44	88	17	67	-	-	366	904
Aural Department (Minor defects treated)	1970	37	233	74	118	8	15	51	104	48	16	149	4	7	-	-	13	24	63	159	21	45	36	224	-	-	351	1126
	1969	42	174	10	12	9	12	40	88	29	21	315	7	8	-	-	27	53	63	163	58	152	43	201	-	-	349	1211
Specials	1970	110	344	287	411	83	131	378	704	558	21	109	289	701	1	2	91	124	330	633	170	248	149	630	-	-	2317	4595
	1969	169	353	376	555	123	184	379	628	211	37	657	188	293	-	-	207	295	322	604	149	328	197	684	8	14	2366	4898
TOTAL	1970	588	3318	715	2067	669	2412	1729	5439	1724	294	2661	404	1083	10	38	1696	5211	1850	6169	990	3967	409	2064	-	-	11078	37862
	1969	702	3920	804	2184	693	2190	2087	6527	1321	311	3526	286	781	-	-	1399	4567	1806	6358	1121	7200	552	2410	27	49	11109	43215

C - Cases
V - Visits

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees.

Medical examinations carried out comprised:

Examinations for appointments and/or superannuation and other purposes	1,836
Examinations in compliance with sick absentee scheme: (a) arranged.. ..	326
(b) carried out	234

Reciprocal arrangements operate with most authorities for the examination of persons living some distance from Sunderland.

Points scheme - allocation of Council houses.

The Health Department co-operate with the Housing Department in the operation of a points scheme for rehousing on medical grounds. During the year 903 applications were received.

Cremation.

The total number of cremations was 2,312, an increase of 33 over 1969. The table below shows the figures for the last five years.

1966	1,979
1967	1,968
1968	2,014
1969	2,279
1970	2,312

Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy.

The number of persons known to be suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy is shown below.

Cerebral palsy.	97
Epilepsy	145

Incidence of blindness.

During the year 64 forms BD8 were completed. Of these 32 were in respect of persons certified blind. 26 were partially sighted and 14 were re-examined and remained on the registers for the blind or partially sighted. No children were registered as blind during the year.

Blind Registered Cases

	<u>Cause of disability</u>			
	<u>Cataract</u>	<u>Glaucoma</u>	<u>Retrolental fibroplasia</u>	<u>Others</u>
No treatment recommended	6	-	-	10
Treatment recommended	6	1	-	5
Cases which received follow-up treatment	4	1	-	4

Partially sightedRegistered cases

No treatment recommended	1	1	-	5
Treatment recommended	2	3	-	4
Cases which received follow-up treatment	-	3	-	4

Epilepsy and Driving Licences.

From 1st July, 1970 the Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) Regulations enabled a person suffering from epilepsy who could satisfy specified medical requirements, to be granted a driving licence. After reviewing the necessary medical documents, recommendations were made for six of the seven applications received to be issued with driving licences.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Summary of Inspections and Visits

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number</u>
Housing	10,809
Drainage	3,764
Pest Act	7,161
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	787
Food and Drugs	10,795
Factories	105
Clean Air Act	701
Infectious Diseases	200
Schools (Conveniences etc.)	3
Public Conveniences	2
Sampling	1,271
Offensive Trades	7
Pharmacy and Poisons	48
Noise Abatement	119
Pet Shops	9
Ragflock Act	40
Other Visits	397
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-top: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 36,218

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

Corporation	438
Private	203
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-top: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 641
Houses demolished	88
Increase in number of houses	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-top: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 553

Houses demolished.	<u>Number of houses</u>	<u>Number of separate dwellings</u>
In or adjoining Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
Unfit for human habitation	25	41
On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas.		
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	34	47
Local authority owned houses certified unfit	2	2
Unfit houses closed in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings.		
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	39	52
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957.		Nil
Number of Persons.		
From houses demolished in or adjoining clearance areas.	153	
From houses demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	61	
From houses closed	91	
From parts of buildings closed	Nil	

Number of Families.

From houses demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	44
From houses demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	21
From houses closed	29
From parts of buildings closed	Nil

Unfit houses made fit.

(a) After informal action	22
(b) After formal notice	100
(c) Previously included in a closing order which has been or will be determined under Section 27 Housing Act, 1957.	4

Houses in which defects were remedied (other than unfit houses made fit).

(a) After formal notice	639
-------------------------	-----

Caravan Act.

There are two authorised caravan sites within the Borough.

Rent Act, 1957.

Number of houses inspected	-
Other visits under above Act	5

Common Lodging Houses.

There is only one common lodging house in the Borough. The Salvation Army Hostel accommodates 122 lodgers and is structurally sound, clean and in a good state of repair.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The following two areas were submitted as Clearance Areas: -

- (1) Suffolk Street.
- (2) Henry Street (Silksworth).

The Harold Street Area was confirmed on the 11th May, 1970 and the clearance of this area was completed in December, 1970.

The Washington Street Area was confirmed on the 16th December, 1970.

The Suffolk Street Area was confirmed on 7th December, 1970 without any Public Inquiry.

SLUM CLEARANCE TABLE

YEAR	TITLE OF AREA	No. of Unfit Dwelling Houses	No. of Families	No. of Persons	DATE OF COUNCIL RESOLUTION	DATE OF PUBLIC INQUIRY	DATE OF CONFIRMATION OF ORDERS
1961	Sheepfolds Bramwell Street	144 274	294 500	950 1549	8-2-61 12-7-61	10-5-61 14-11-61	11-9-61 18-7-62
1962	Hendon Road	127	274	786	14-2-62	19-6-62	1-3-63
1963	Hahnemann Street Carley Road Peacock Street West Dundas Street Stanley Street	86 172 117 30 34	95 300 194 56 46	268 858 571 127 134	13-2-63 13-2-63 10-7-63 10-7-63 15-1-64	2-7-63 13-11-63 28-4-64 28-4-64 24-6-64	26-11-63 9-6-64 30-9-64 23-9-64 18-9-64
1964	Eden Street West Brandling Street Fulwell Road Gosforth Street Rothsay Street Stoney Lane Wear Street Wharnccliffe Street Lucknow Street Spelterworks Road Biss Street	17 31 39 18 86 170 45 13 32 33 32	34 98 75 58 133 230 47 26 72 41 41	120 231 194 175 364 692 138 60 180 118 121	11-3-64 11-11-64 11-11-64 11-11-64 11-11-64 9-12-64 13-1-65 8-12-65 21-6-67 12-1-66 9-2-66	8-7-64 9-6-65 9-6-65 9-6-65 9-6-65 10-5-66 10-6-65 No objections 12-12-67 No objections 12-7-66	7-9-64 15-10-65 20-10-65 8-10-65 25-10-65 14-9-66 22-9-65 25-4-66 20-2-68 26-10-66 6-9-66
1965	Beach Street Ann Street	339 131	356 242	966 672	9-3-66 13-7-66	22-11-66 22-11-66	17-3-67 14-3-67
1966	Catherine St. Holly Tce. Ogden St. Christopher Street	90 118	102 204	243 535	9-11-66 21-6-67	9-5-67 9-1-68	19-7-67 18-3-68
1967	None						
1968	Lawton Street Harold Street	46 25	46 41	113 110	11-9-68 13-11-68 and 10-9-69	None 9-12-69	27-1-69 11-5-70
1969	Washington Street Ward Street	176 117	178 171	486 552	12-11-69 13-5-70	18-8-70 5-1-71	16-12-70 18-3-71
1970	Suffolk Street Henry Street, Silksworth	8 68	9 56	30 163	13-5-70 11-11-70	None 24-8-71	7-12-70

DRAINAGE

Drainage & Sanitation.

This year has seen an appreciable increase in the number of works in relation to dwellinghouse improvements by way of Improvement Grants allocated by the local authority. By reason of this a close liaison has developed between the Health Department, Borough Engineer's Department, and the Borough Architect's Department as all three have supervision over certain aspects of Improvement Grant work.

The largest major contract supervised and inspected during this period was the Town Hall and Civic Centre. Many hours were spent on the site in consultation with the contractors' staff in respect of drainage and plumbing queries and also initial and final tests and inspections were carried out.

Several private housing estates have been under construction and these required daily visits for inspections and testing. One of these estates was completed during the year and the contractor has now commenced work within the borough on a very large private estate which will not be completed for several years.

Among other contracts supervised were schools, clubs, nurseries, colleges and college extensions, public houses and industrial estate factories.

During the period under review there has been an increasing demand for the use of P.V.C. underground drainage pipes. This material is acceptable for use within the Borough providing that it is of an approved type. It is very easy to handle and as it can be obtained in up to twenty feet lengths the number of joints between pipes is considerably reduced creating a saving on time and labour. A further advantage is that it can be installed in almost any adverse weather conditions. Although more expensive than traditional drainage materials this increased cost is saved in the time and labour sphere, and more and more contractors are now using this material.

<u>Type of Test</u>	<u>Number of tests</u>	<u>Faults</u>	<u>Re-tests</u>	<u>Final tests</u>	<u>Certificates issued</u>
Smoke	438	62	62	155	155
Water	2790	118	118	216	177
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total:	<u>3228</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>332</u>

The practice of all plans for new buildings being submitted for examination in relation to sanitary work continued throughout the year. This is an important connection between the Building Surveyor and the Health Department. The total number of plans examined and commented upon was 1,243.

<u>Building Plans</u>	<u>Examined</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Subsequently approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>	<u>Total Approved</u>
L.A. Premises	25	19	2	4	21
Business Premises	279	197	26	56	223
Dwelling houses	939	762	69	108	831
	<u>1243</u>	<u>978</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>1075</u>

RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION

There was a substantial increase in the number of premises infested with rats and mice compared with the year 1969. These increases follow the national trend.

The number of properties surveyed by rodent operators is much higher than in 1969 and this is a promising sign. The public continue to report any infestation promptly. Again there have been no notifications of infestations from agricultural properties.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties	82,459	49
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	2,752	
Number infested by:		
Rats	1,188	
Mice	1,543	
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	84	
Number infested by:		
Rats	37	
Mice	28	

In dealing with the above infestations some thirty hundred-weight of 'Warfarin' and 924 pounds of 'Alphakil' poisons were used.

Disinfestation.

A total of 1,212 verminous rooms were disinfested. Most of the disinfestations were by coackroaches, bugs, and fleas, in dealing with which there were used 450 gallons of liquid insecticide. During the year 29 verminous persons were treated and their personal clothing disinfested. Contaminated bedding also received treatment.

New scabies cases totalled 140 persons. All were treated at Smyrna Place Clinic and their clothing cleansed.

The work of disinfection after infectious disease was carried out by the same staff as was disinfestation and 55 rooms were disinfected, the bedding involved received steam treatment at the stoving depot at the Havelock Infectious Diseases Hospital.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

697 inspections were made during the year and many minor infringements were remedied at the time of the visit.

Inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, in relation to food premises of all descriptions, were also carried out and in the majority of the premises the requirements of the Act and its Regulations were complied with.

Details of Premises.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number of Premises</u>
Butchers	169
Cafes (including works and school canteens)	179
Bakehouses	93
Flour Confectioners.	156
Sweet Confectioners.	117
Greengrocers.	133
Public Houses, Off Licence and Wine Stores	365
Licensed Clubs, Night Clubs, etc.. ..	97
Wet Fish Ships - Fried Fish Shops. ..	92
Grocers and General Dealers	433
Shellfish Preparation and Packing ..	3

All the above premises complied with regulations.

Food Poisoning.

Particulars of outbreaks of food poisoning appear in the Infectious Diseases section of this Report.

Meat and Other Foods.

The following table gives details of the number of animals slaughtered and the number of carcasses condemned as well as the parts and organs condemned.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number slaughtered and inspected		8,798	6,127	74	32,567	34,028
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:						
Whole carcasses condemned		1	10	5	32	122
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		2,162	3,591	-	2,419	751
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..		24.6	58.7	6.8	7.52	2.56
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned		-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		-	4	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		-	.06	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		10	2	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment for refrigeration.. ..		6	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned		-	-	-	-	-
Slaughtering Totals for 1969		<u>7,621</u>	<u>4,561</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>27,769</u>	<u>32,939</u>

Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

The total number of animals slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir shows an increase of 8,630 on the previous year.

The Abattoir is still operational 5½ days per week, and Saturday morning duty is covered by Public Health Inspectors on a rota system. There are no private slaughterhouses in the Borough and 100% meat inspection is carried out in the Abattoir.

Since there is no by-products plant, all condemned meat, offal and inedible materials are collected daily and processed by a firm outside the County Borough. All other condemned foodstuffs are collected and destroyed in the incinerator or disposed of by controlled tipping by the Cleansing Department.

Lectures and demonstrations continue to be given to student nurses and other educational bodies.

Cysticercus Bovis: Twelve cases were found during routine inspection and all were localised. In seven of these cases viable cysts were detected and a diagnosis of localised infection with *Cysticercus Bovis* was justifiable which necessitated the carcasses being treated by refrigeration at a temperature of 20°F for a period of three weeks. This treatment renders the cysts sterile and when concluded the carcase can be safely released.

Bovine Tuberculosis: Four cows were admitted for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1964. Since the Area Eradication Scheme was completed it is uncommon to find cows and cattle affected with this disease. However, these few cases serve as a warning to inspectors to be at all times vigilant in their routine inspections with regard to the detection of lesions of tuberculosis.

Details of Diseased Carcasses Condemned:

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
Traumatism	-	-	-	2	2	4
Fever Acute	-	-	-	-	2	2
Decomposition - found dead.. ..	-	2	-	5	6	13
Septicemia	-	3	-	1	18	22
Emaciation and Oedema	1	5	1	28	30	65
Mult. Abscess. ..	-	-	-	-	64	64
Pyemia	-	1	1	-	3	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bruising (extensive).	-	-	-	-	1	1
Neoplasm	-	1	-	-	-	1
Immaturity	-	-	3	-	-	3
Toxemia	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals ..	1	12	5	36	128	182

Bacteriological Examinations.

Excellent collaboration has been received from the Public Health Laboratory Service in connection with the adoption of bacteriological aids in assessing the fitness or otherwise of certain carcasses intended for food.

Total amount of meat and offal condemned.

Beef.. ..	11,538 lbs.	Pork	17,667 lbs.
Imported Beef ..	-	Offal.. ..	108,099 lbs.
Veal.. ..	182 lbs.	Imported offal ..	-
Mutton	2,675 lbs.		

Other foods condemned.

Tinned meats. ..	3,850 lbs.	Bacon.. ..	143 lbs.
Tinned vegetables ..	3,328 lbs.	Poultry	922 lbs.
Tinned milk.. ..	64	Wet fish	198 lbs.
Tinned fish.. ..	9	Frozen food	4,212 lbs.
Tinned fruit. ..	2,602	Butter.	172 lbs.
Lentils	129	Dried fruit	32 lbs.
Provisions	911	Coconut	116
Liquid egg	14	Chestnuts	176
Rice.. ..	12	Fire damage	1,120
Cooked meats. ..	45		
Potatoes	156		

Adulteration of food.

The number of food samples analysed was 409 and these are classified as follows:-

Milk	224
Butter and Margarine	10
Other foods	175

Of the 409 samples taken and submitted for analysis, 7 (1.71%) were non-genuine and appropriate action was taken.

Food and Drugs Act 1955 (Section 2).

List of prosecutions:-

A Fig Roll containing plastic medical dressing	- Manufacturer fined £5.
A Meat Pie containing piece of cloth	- Manufacturer fined £5.
A carton of Yoghurt affected with mould	- Retailer was fined £10.
A Fish cake containing glass fragments	- Manufacturer fined £10.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants situated within the Borough. Six samples of liquid egg were submitted for the Alpha-Amalese test; all were satisfactory.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947.

Ice-cream Factories, Merchants and Dealers: A high standard of cleanliness has been maintained in all premises where ice-cream is being manufactured, stored and sold. Frequent inspections are made at local factories during the manufacture of ice-cream, particular attention being paid to the subsequent cleansing and sterilising of equipment after use. There were 76 samples, submitted for bacteriological examination and 82.9 were satisfactory compared with 89.2 in 1969.

The average fat content of ice-cream samples submitted for chemical analysis was 8.1%.

Of 76 ice-cream samples submitted to the methylene blue reduction test 63 were found satisfactory.

The number of manufacturers in the town on the 31st December, 1969, was 11 and the number of factories 11. The number of retail shops selling wrapped ice-cream only was 423.

Milk Supply.

A supply of raw milk from a farm in the North Riding of Yorkshire which was consigned to a local dairy for pasteurising was found to be contaminated with the organism *Salmonella* Paratyphi B phage type Taunton.

Investigation at the farm by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Officers eventually isolated the human strain of the organism in several cows. Supplies of milk from the farm were stopped for a period of six weeks and members of the dairy staff who may have been in contact with this milk were kept under surveillance and stool specimens taken at intervals. None of the specimens were positive.

42 samples of ex-farm milk were examined for the presence of anti-biotics - 1 sample was unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the number of registered dairies and milkshops on 31st December, 1970.

Milkshops.	..	..	..	..	..	27
Sterilised milk only	..	..	..	..	..	486
Dairies ..	..	..	..	..	..	36

Samples of designated milk were taken from two pasteurising depots outside the Borough and one within the Borough which are supplying local dairymen or schools.

The total number of samples taken was 358 and these are classified below:

	<u>Untreated</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>	<u>Total</u>
Satisfactory	42	284	22	348
Unsatisfactory	4	6	-	10
	<u>46</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>358</u>

Of the 358 samples submitted 6 samples of pasteurised milk failed to satisfy the statutory test and the producers concerned were notified.

When samples of untreated milk are unsatisfactory the producer is informed. Where a sample of pasteurised milk from a source of supply outside the Borough is unsatisfactory, the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the milk is processed is notified.

Current Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960:

Dealers (Pre-packed) Licences	95
Dealers (Sterilised) Licences	486

Water Supply.

The water supply continued to be satisfactory in quality and quantity. This supply is being shared with the Durham County Water Board. Bacteriological reports on samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service indicate that the supply is satisfactory.

As our supply is of a temporary hardness plumbo-solvency is not a problem.

The town main supply may be comprised of either or varying mixtures as indicated below.

P.H.	..	..	..	..	9.2 ppm.	7.4 ppm.
Free CO ²	..	..	..	..	-	17.6
Chlorides.	..	..	..	..	15.9	48.8
Carbonate (temporary hardness).	..	..	..	..	19.8	290.0
Non-Carbonate (permanent hardness)	..	..	..	..	38.8	144.0
Total hardness ..	..	..	..	..	58.6	434.0
Alkalinity as Ca CO ²	..	..	..	..	19.8	290.0
Total Alumina as Al ² O ³ - A ²	..	..	..	..	-	-
(SO ⁴) 3	..	..	..	..	-	-

158 samples of water from the town mains supply were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

There are 217,630 persons in the Borough and the number of houses supplied is 72,477 and there are no stand pipes.

Swimming Baths.

35 visits were made to swimming baths in the Borough, and 8 samples of water were taken from the baths. These samples were satisfactory.

There are three public swimming baths and five permanent swimming baths and one portable pool in schools in the borough. Each is filled from the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company reservoirs supplied by town mains. Continuous filtration and chlorination is carried out at each of the baths which are only emptied when repairs are necessary.

Samples of water are taken during the periods when the baths are being used to capacity and the bacteriological examination of the samples shows that the water is satisfactory.

Adequate showers and footbaths are provided to reduce the possibility of contamination of the baths by the public.

Factories Act, 1961.

The total number of outworkers listed in the Borough is 28.

The following tables give an indication of the work carried out under the Factories Act, 1961, and the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1938.

<u>Premises Inspected</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	32	11	2
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	555	95	16
(3) Other premises in which Sections 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (this includes building sites) etc.	70	10	1
TOTALS	657	116	19

Defects found.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedies</u>	<u>Number of defects</u>		<u>Prosecutions</u>
			<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) Insufficient	5	5	-	-	-
Unsuitable or Defective	20	18	-	6	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including those relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	27	25	-	6	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The general progress under this Act has continued to be satisfactory and the figures set out below reflect the changes which have been made to the shopping facilities in the town.

Registration: There were 106 new registrations and 69 deletions.

The total number of persons employed has dropped by 111 (consisting of an increase of 44 females and a decrease of 155 males).

Accidents reported: The number of accidents reported was 152. All were non-fatal and mainly of a minor nature. Only twelve needed to be investigated.

Inspections: The number of visits to registered premises was 776 and the nature of items to be remedied were mainly - lack of cleanliness, inadequate sanitary accommodation, and, to a lesser degree, provision of washing facilities with a hot water supply.

Registration & General Inspections.

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises Registered during year</u>	<u>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of registered premises receiving general inspection during year</u>
Offices	19	457	68
Retail shops.. ..	63	1,334	196
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	11	108	13
Catering estab's. open to public, canteens	13	211	107
Fuel storage depots..	-	10	1
TOTALS	106	2,120	385

Number of visits by Inspectors to registered premises - 776.

Persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace.

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number employed</u>
Offices	8,073
Retail shops.	8,715
Wholesale department, warehouses.. ..	1,655
Catering estab's. open to public.. ..	2,240
Canteens	158
Fuel storage depots.	104
TOTAL: Males 6,424	20,945
Females 14,521	

No application for exemption was received during the year. There was no exemption current on the 31st December, 1970.

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act - 15.

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the act - -.

Clean Air.

The numbers 7 and 8 Smoke Control Orders, consisting of 548 and 861 premises respectively, were confirmed by the Ministry on 27th April, 1970 and will come into operation on 1st July, 1971.

Due to the closure of the Northern Gas Board's coke works at Elswick and the national shortage of solid smokeless fuel, the existing numbers 1, 2, 4 and 6 Smoke Control Orders were suspended from 2nd May, 1970 to 30th April, 1971, when it is anticipated that the supply situation will have improved.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

41 visits were made to premises in connection with the above act.

Eight samples of Animal Feeding Stuffs were submitted for analysis. Two did not comply with the statutory declaration and the manufacturer concerned was notified.

Five samples of Fertiliser were analysed. One sample was unsatisfactory and the manufacturer was notified.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are 8 registered premises and 1 premises licensed to store rag flock. 35 visits were made to these premises. All filling materials inspected were from approved sources and were warranted to conform to the requirements of the Act.

3 samples of filling materials were taken during the year. 2 were unsatisfactory and the manufacturer was notified.

No other filling material is being manufactured in the Borough.

Offensive Trades.

There are 10 offensive trades authorised:

(1) Gut Scraper.	..	..	..	..	1
(2) Tripe Dressers	..	..	..	..	2
(3) Rag & Bone Merchants (one only collects bones).	..	..	..	..	7

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Part II Poisons, Health Provisions.

32 licences were taken out by shopkeepers during the year. 44 visits were made during the period respecting bottling, labelling and storage.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

119 visits were made in connection with nine industrial noise complaints. Four of the complaints have been satisfactorily abated and works are in hand to abate the remainder.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

The duties of the Port Health Authority include; prevention of the importation of infectious disease; prevention of the importation of rat plague; implementation of the terms of the International Sanitary Regulations in regard to the granting of deratting and deratting exemption certificates; supervision of the hygiene of crew and passenger accommodation in ships, inspection of imported foods; various other duties such as smoke abatement and the supervision of the general sanitary condition of the Port Health District.

Staff.

See front of report.

Shipping entering the district.

<u>Ships from</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>No. inspected</u>		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			<u>By the M.O.H.</u>	<u>By the P.H.I.</u>	
Foreign ports	154	255,807	6	123	2
Coastwise	563	712,107	-	434	-
	717	967,914	6	557	2

The figure of 123 inspections relates to ships direct from foreign ports and the figure of 434 for coastwise shipping includes 198 vessels which had proceeded from foreign ports and called at another United Kingdom port before arriving in Sunderland.

Character of Shipping Trade.

Passenger Traffic.

Number of passengers inwards	British	1402	)	1413
	Alien	11)	
Number of passengers outwards	British	2578	)	2634
	Alien	56)	

Figures supplied by courtesy of H.M. Immigration Officer, Mr. H. Bruce.

Cargo Traffic:

	Petroleum..	..	..	321,866 tons
	Sisal	..	..	33,368
	Iron and steel scrap	..	..	19,821
	Pulp	..	..	10,971
Principal Imports	Tall oil	..	..	6,570
	China clay.	..	..	5,421
	Oilcake	..	..	4,388
	Sea Gravel.	..	..	3,500
	Timber	..	..	3,103
	Sundries	..	..	10,172
	Iron and Steel Scrap	..	..	23,656 tons
Principal Exports	Petroleum..	..	..	19,236 tons
	Machinery..	..	..	9,187 tons
	Limestone..	..	..	7,836 tons

The registered tonnage of vessels amounted to 967,914 compared with 1,054,418 in 1969, a decrease of 86,504 tons. Figures relative to the trade of the port were kindly supplied by Mr.W.A. Lake, General Manager and Clerk to the River Wear Commissioners.

Inland Barge Traffic.

Not applicable to this Port.

Water Supply.

Source and method of supply.

The water available in the port is supplied by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company to hydrants situated on the various quays throughout the docks area.

Regular samples of water from each of the hydrants are sent for bacteriological examination. All samples submitted during the year were found to be satisfactory.

Instructions regarding the cleansing and storage of hoses and other equipment have been issued to the water suppliers.

Of 39 samples of drinking water from ships submitted for bacteriological analysis 6 from two ships were unsatisfactory. Check samples taken after the water tanks had been cleansed and refilled were satisfactory.

Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1966.

List of infected areas.

Up to date information is compiled from the weekly record of quarantinable diseases received from The World Health Organ-

isation which lists the ports and areas which are infected or believed to be infected, including areas which have been delineated as yellow fever endemic zones by the World Health Organisation. These weekly records are carefully scrutinised to ascertain any changes in any infected or suspected ports or areas and for fresh outbreaks of quarantinable diseases, and amended lists are forwarded to H.M. Customs & Excise (Water-guard) and also to the Pilot Ruler, Sunderland Pilotage Authority.

Radio Messages.

(a) As this port is of a concise area, it had not been considered necessary for radio permission to be given to a ship to proceed direct to its intended place of mooring, discharge, or loading.

(b) The master of any foreign-going ship fitted with wireless apparatus, on approaching the Port of Sunderland from a foreign port, is required to send a wireless message to the Port Health Authority if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer. The Sunderland Port Health Authority have adopted 'PORTELTH' as their telegraphic address. Arrangements have also been made whereby radio messages intended for this Authority which are received by radio stations shall be transmitted direct to the authority in the first instance by telephone during normal working hours, or to the residence of the Chief Port Health Inspector outside normal working hours.

Notification otherwise than by radio.

Notification of any sickness on board a vessel arriving in the port is also given by pilots or H.M. Customs and Excise Officers. Should this occur outside normal working hours, such information is telephoned to the residence of the Chief Port Health Inspector.

Premises and Waiting Rooms for Medical Examination.

A waiting room for the medical examination of seamen has been incorporated in the premises of the Port Health Authority situated on Corporation Quay.

Hospital Accommodation.

Hospital accommodation is available at the Havelock Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

Cleansing and disinfection.

Disinfection of ships for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious diseases is carried out by the port health

staff. Patients are removed to the Havelock Hospital for Infectious Diseases for treatment; bedding, clothing and other articles are removed to the same hospital where facilities exist for cleansing and disinfection.

Smallpox.

Any suspected case of smallpox would be sent to the Langley Park Isolation Hospital, County Durham. Transport facilities would be provided by the Ambulance Service, County Durham in accordance with regional arrangements.

Smallpox Consultants:

District	Name	Address	Hospital, Office or Surgery etc.	Home Tel.No.
Durham and Northumberland Counties.	Dr. J. Grant	Greensfield House, Gateshead, Co.Durham.	Gateshead 71187 or 76787.	Gateshead 75035.
-do-	Dr. J.R. Lauckner.	General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle, 4.	Newcastle 38811 and 36206.	Newcastle 812132.
-do-	Dr.W.Minns.	Arden House, Regent Centre, Gosforth.	Newcastle 28927.	Humsheugh 317.

Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Public Health Laboratory General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4.

Health Control Unit.

During the year, notifications were received from various Airport Medical Officers that Asian crews had arrived direct from infected areas and would be shortly joining new vessels lying in the port. All vessels concerned were visited daily and enquiries made with regard to any case of sickness which might have occurred.

Veneral Disease.

Arrangements are the same as in previous years.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of veneral disease are provided at the General Hospital, Sunderland. The dates and hours of available treatment are summarised below -

Monday..	..	..	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.
Tuesday.	..	..	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Wednesday	..	..	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
Thursday	..	..	11.00 a.m. to 12 noon.
Friday..	..	..	5.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Saturday	..	..	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

Cases can be seen by arrangement daily from 10.00 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. which times are those for intermediate treatments.

Number of seamen treated at clinics.

					1970	1969
Syphilis..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	16	11
Urethritis	..	..	..	..	17	13
Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	2	1
Reiters ..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Other ..	..	..	..	..	30	53
					<u>68</u>	<u>79</u>

Notifiable and other infectious diseases.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>No. of Ships</u>
Ships from foreign ports	Chicken Pox	2 Crew	2

Observation on the Occurrence of Malaria on ships.

No case of malaria was reported.

Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected of plague.

There was no case, nor suspected case of plague.

Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

As soon as practicable after arrival such ships are systematically searched by the authority's rodent operator. All possible harbourages are noted, also any damage to cargo and stores. Every compartment is inspected and depending upon the findings, appropriate measures are taken.

Rats submitted for bacteriological examination are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland. 186 vessels were searched compared with 215 during the previous year.

Methods of deratting include: fumigation by hydrogen cyanide, sulphur dioxide, methyl bromide and poisoning by sodium fluoracetate. When the vessel is heavily infested and whenever practical hydrogen cyanide is used. Fumigation is carried out by the following approved firms:-

Contra Pest Service Ltd.,
Fumigation, pest Control,
Rekindyke Lane,
South Shields.

Rentokil Laboratories Ltd.,
(Marine Division),
6. Regent Street,
South Shields.

All new vessels constructed in the port are visited and advice offered to the shipbuilder with regard to the adequate ratproofing of any potential rat harbourages discovered.

Premises.

All premises situated in the Port Health Authority area are visited regularly by the rodent operator and any infestations found are eliminated by means of trapping and poisoning.

Rodents destroyed:

	<u>In ships from foreign ports</u>	<u>In wharves, quays and warehouses</u>
Black rats	245	-
Brown rats	-	312
Mice	20	70
Species not known	-	-
Sent for examination	2	-
Infected with plague	-	-

Deratting certificates and deratting exemption certificates.

Number of deratting certificates issued.

<u>After fumigation with</u>		<u>After trap- ping</u>	<u>After poison- ing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of derat- ting exemption certifi- cates</u>	<u>Total certifi- cates issued</u>
<u>H.C.N.</u>	<u>Other fumigant</u>					
2	-	-	1	3	52	55

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

All premises in the port health district are visited periodically. Trapping and poisoning were the measures carried out where infestation was found.

The total number of visits paid by the rodent operator was 887 and in addition to trapping the total number of baits laid was 2,023.

Inspection of ships for nuisances.

<u>No. of inspections</u>	<u>Statutory notices</u>	<u>Other notices</u>	<u>Results</u>
(1) 557	Nil	14	All complied with.

The nuisances found mainly related to insanitary conditions of accommodation, cleansing of fresh water tanks and sanitary tanks, general hygiene of gulleys, pantries and storerooms for provisions.

Although most modern vessels have accommodation constructed in hard impervious materials with very few crevices to harbour insects, nevertheless, cockroach infestation has been noticed to be on the increase, Several vessels visiting the port had to take stringent measures to eradicate this pest.

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>No. of vessels inspected</u>	<u>No. of insanitary vessels</u>
British	397	21
Danish	37	-
Brazil	2	-
France	1	-
Finland	4	-
Germany	44	1
Greece	4	2
Holland	35	-
Kenya	1	-
Liberia	3	2
Nigeria	3	3
Norway	11	-
Panama	4	-
Sweden	9	-
U.S.S.R.	1	-
Zambian	1	-
Total:	<u>557</u>	<u>28</u>

Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934 & 1948.

There are no shell-fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Sunderland Port Health Authority.

Medical Inspection of Aliens.

Not applicable to this port.

Miscellaneous.

Dead bodies brought into the port by ship are examined on board and then removed to the mortuary at the General Hospital to await the necessary inquest.

Clean Air Act 1956, Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958.

The masters of three vessels were notified of the contravention of the above regulations. In all cases, the emissions were caused through mechanical failure.

Observations made upon river craft operating in the river revealed the emission of excess smoke on two occasions. After notification the vessels concerned promptly abated the nuisance.

Imported Food Regulations, 1968.

Imported foodstuffs dealt with were mainly tea, tinned pineapples and potatoes. Three samples of tea and two samples of tinned pineapples were sent for examination to the Public Analyst. All were found to be satisfactory.

Unfit potatoes:

A vessel arrived from Alexandra, Egypt, via Dover with a 2,000 ton cargo of King Edward potatoes. When the holds were uncovered for discharge it was apparent that a large part of the cargo was in an advanced state of decomposition and fermentation. This spoilage may have been caused by bad stowage and inadequate ventilation (there appeared to be a lack of dunnage batons among the cargo), and the length of time in transit.

It was necessary to condemn as unfit for human consumption 46.28 per cent of the total cargo. The only practical method of disposal of such a large amount of unfit potatoes was by dumping them into the sea at least five miles from land.

Fish inspection.

409 certificates were issued to a local fish merchant for the export of locally caught sea trout, salmon and shell-fish to France, Spain and Germany.

The Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers etc.) Regulations, 1960.

Regular visits were made to those transit sheds, wharves and quays to which the regulations were applicable. Requests for cleansing had to be made in a number of instances, but it was not found necessary to take any legal action for enforcement.

Danagerous Drugs Act, 1965, Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1964.

The number of applications received from masters of ships for permission to purchase dangerous drugs and preparation was 14. All applications were approved.

During the year, a firm of sailmakers in Sunderland, who also undertake the overhaul of inflatable life-rafts, made application for permission to procure dangerous drugs which were intended to replace drugs which had deteriorated in 11 first-aid kits contained in life-rafts being serviced. All applications were approved.

The Factories Act, 1961.

Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1938.

28 visits were made in connection with the above Regulations. At two premises the attention of the management was drawn to the unclean condition of the sanitary accommodation. In both instances these nuisances were quickly abated.

